MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 JUNE 1982

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Military Situation -- An Iraqi military spokesman announced that on 2 June an Iraqi fighter plane flew over Tehran and Qom, Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio reported. Asserting that this warning raid demonstrated Iraq's ability to reach any spot in Iran, the spokesman warned that any new attempts to bombard Iraqi cities and vital installations will be firmly confronted. In other action, a military spokesman cited by Baghdad radio reported that 150 Iranians were killed during an unsuccessful attack on Iraqi forward units north of Khorramshahr.

According to an Iranian military communique carried by Tehran radio, one Iraqi aircraft was shot down in the area northeast of Khark Island. Iraqi tank and infantry positions in the western operational sector suffered losses and casualties when Iranian units opened fire on them, the communique reported. It also said heavy Iranian artillery fire neutralized Iraqi military activity in the southern operational sector.

Velayati Remarks -- Iran will continue to defend itself and will preserve this fight until it silences the Iraqi artillery fire and stops Iraqi aggression, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati declared at a nonaligned foreign minister's meeting in Havana, Tehran radio reported. Velayati said Iran will not restrict itself in responding to Iraqi aggression on the border regions. He said the fighting will continue, even if it takes several months or several years, until Iran's conditions are met completely.

Arms Purchases -- During a speech in Tehran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni claimed that rumors about Iranian arms purchases from Israel were propagated to discredit Iran, IRNA reported. According to President 'Ali Khamene'i, Iran has not requested arms from anybody, Tehran radio reported. He declared that none of the world powers has done Iran any favors since the war started.

Majlis Speaker's Interview -- Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in an interview with the monthly magazine PASDAR-E ESLAM cited by IRNA, said Iran should strangle the Iraqis in the Persian Gulf, at Al-Faw and the Al-Bakr jetty. He added that once Iran increases its "defense operations," Iraq will be deprived of some of its resources.

Chatti Interview -- Both Iran and Iraq have committed themselves to refrain from securing each other's territory by force and to solve their differences peacefully through Islamic organizations, Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti stated in an interview with the Saudi paper AL-MADINAH cited by SPA. Describing these commitments as a cause for hope, Chatti said the Islamic Good Offices Committee will meet on 5 June in Jidda to consider amending proposals for ending the war that would make them acceptable to both sides.

Husayn Meetings -- President Saddam Husayn chaired a further series of meetings with army commanders and military officials, INA reported. According to an Amman radio report, Husayn also met with Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran who conveyed a verbal message from the Jordanian king. The radio report on the meeting said Badran and the Iraqi president exchanged views on developments in the war and discussed the establishment of a united Arab stand to confront Iranian ambitions toward Iraq.

Iran

Ten members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq in Hormozgan Province were executed on 30 May, according to a communique from the Hormozgan prosecutor's office carried by Bandar-e 'Abbas radio.

Israel

Autonomy Talks -- Prime Minister Menahem Began told the Cabinet that he is ready to attend a summit meeting with the U.S. and Egyptian presidents if such a meeting is convened in Washington, Jerusalem radio reported. However, Begin emphasized that he would not agree to participate in a summit meeting in Washington to discuss the autonomy issue unless the Egyptians agree not to boycott Jerusalem as an additional venue for the talks.

Meanwhile, visiting former Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil held a press conference reported by Jerusalem radio in which he said it is impossible for one party to stipulate that the autonomy talks be held according to its conditions or not at all. This never happened in the previous negotiations, he said, since both Egypt and Israel always agreed to hold negotiations without preconditions.

Jordan River Crossings -- Male residents of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District who want to cross over to Jordan must henceforth submit exit permission forms for approval by the civilian administration beforehand, Jerusalem radio reported. Noting that this means Arabs may have to wait up to a week for permission to cross the bridges, MA'ARIV said the new arrangement is aimed at increasing control over the inhabitants of the territories.

Denial on Missle Sale to Argentina -- The Foreign Ministry spokesman denied a report by the London SUNDAY TIMES that Israel recently sent Ga'vriel missiles to Argentina via Peru, Jerusalem television noted. He emphasized that Israel has never sold either Ga'vriel or other missiles to Argentina.

Jordan

When Jordan accepted UN Resolution 242 that acceptance implied the right of all, including Israel, to live in peace and security, King Husayn declared in an interview with the Italian paper L'ESPRESSO published on 23 May. Asked whether Jordan's proposal of total peace for a total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories means a definitive recognition of Israel, Husayn answered that this is implied by Jordan's acceptance of Resolution 242. In response to an observation that the Saudi Government never refers to "Israel" but to the "Zionist entity," Husayn agreed that it is essential for the word Israel to be explicitly used. Israel is not a specter but a reality, Husayn said.

Lebanon

Syrian Arab Deterrent Forces halted violent clashes between local organizations in west Beirut in which 6 people were killed and 28 wounded, Beirut radio reported. The fighting was between the Shi'ite Amal movement and pro-Iraqi groups, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

Egypt-Sudan

During a brief visit to Egypt, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri held a joint press conference with President Husni Mubarak, transmitted by MENA, in which Numayri indicated that advancement toward Egyptian-Sudanese integration requires the establishment of joint political institutions. However, time had not permitted him and Mubarak to study the matter during his current visit, Numayri admitted. He said Egypt and Sudan want to achieve economic integration.

On inter-Arab affairs, Numayri revealed that Sudan has proposed that nonrejectionist Arab states hold an immediate Arab League meeting in Egypt to discuss the current situation and dangers facing the Arab world. He said a number of heads of state and kings have agreed with him on the importance of holding such a meeting.

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ARAB COMMUNIST PARTIES ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

PM011029 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 26 May 82 p 9

[Unattributed report: "Joint Statement by Eight Arab Communist Parties; Iraqi Regime Condemned and Blamed for Serious Consequences of Gulf War; Call for Thwarting Plans To Reinstate Egyptian Regime"]

[Text] Eight Arab communist parties have attacked attempts by certain Arab states to bring about reconciliation with the Egyptian regime, condemned the continuing Iraq-Iran war that has placed Iraq outside the front hostile to Camp David and called for support for Syria, the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and for solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

This came in a statement issued yesterday and signed by the Jordanian Communist Party, the Bahraini National Liberation Front, the Saudi Communist Party, the Syrian Communist Party, the Iraqi Communist Party, the Palestinian Communist Party, the Lebanese Communist Party and the Egyptian Communist Party.

In reviewing the situation in the area the statement said: "U.S. imperialism, Israel and the Arab reaction are stepping up their efforts, moves and activities, using the deceptive Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai, the developments of the Iraq-Iran war and the escalation of conspiratorial actions in Lebanon, with the aim of establishing a strategic alliance based on Camp David and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty as a means of achieving complete imperialist hegemony in the area -- political, economic and military -- undermining the independence and sovereignty of its countries, tightening their grip on its peoples' wealth, particularly its oil, and consequently turning the area into a bulwark for the implementation of their aggressive strategy against peoples' interests, international security and peace."

The statement regards the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai as "a coverup for its reoccupation by the United States and its NATO allies, and hitching Egypt to the U.S. bandwagon and dominating its will and national independence as it is shackled by the restrictions of the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty."

The statement says the establishment of the GCC and the comprehensive security system Saudi Arabia is seeking "aims at blatant imperialist and Saudi intervention in the internal affairs of Gulf states, recourse to terror against the nationalist movement as a whole and increasing conspiracies against the PDRY."

The statement adds: "By such stands Arab reaction is dropping its last veil and is shifting from token opposition to the Camp David agreement and policy to one of open support for them and for the Egyptian regime, thus affirming its betrayal of the cause of Arab national liberation and of its peoples' interests, and is turning its back on the Baghdad summit resolutions it approved. This was starkly evident in Saudi Arabia's declaration on behalf of Arab reaction that it has abandoned the national battle against Israel as the basic danger in favor of the conflict with the alleged Iranian danger."

The statement continues: "Arab reaction's stand is in essence a class stand by which it places its own interests and links with U.S. imperialism above the national and pan-Arab interests of its peoples and all Arab peoples. The reactionary Arab rulers have destroyed the last manifestation of Arab solidarity against imperialism and Zionism. By their pragmatic behavior, particularly by their endeavors to bring Egypt, with its entire, well-known treasonous line, back to the Arab fold, they have proved they are exploiting the slogan of Arab solidarity in order to conceal and implement imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plans.

The Arab peoples and their nationalist and progressive forces, both popular and official, firmly condemn such stands. Out of realization and from experience they are aware that Arab solidarity can be established only on one basis, which is hostility to imperialism and Zionism, struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories, and support for world liberation movements."

The statement adds: "Egypt's role and position in the Arab world cannot be belittled. Egypt and its people will continue to occupy their place within the community of sisterly Arab people's, but the attempts that are being made to enable the Egyptian regime to return to the Arab world on the path of Camp David and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty or through the gate of the Iraq-Iran war can only be faced with serious resistance and firm rejection. Egypt's return to the trench of the Arab struggle depends first and foremost on the fraternal Egyptian people's triumph against Camp David and against the policy of open betrayal of national and pan-Arab interests."

The statement condemns the continuing Iraq-Iran war "that has created a pretext for the intensification of the immediate U.S. presence in the area and led to the creation of an axis and alliances with the reactionary regimes and placed Iraq outside the Arab front hostile to Camp David."

The statement continues: "By pursuing this serious course the Iraqi rulers are trying to find a way out of the deadlock this war has reached and which has come as a result of their grave policy of hostility to Syria and the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, the repression of democratic freedoms, the violation of the people's rights, the execution of communist and other progressive strugglers, and further repression of the Kurdish people's struggle."

Discussing the situation in Lebanon, the statement says: "Israel's concentrations, threats to march on southern Lebanon and escalation of its attacks on the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement are part of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plan. The aim is to carry out a large-scale attack in order to strike at the Palestinian Revolution and liquidate its armed presence, thus ending its political role as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people as well as to implement the autonomy conspiracy in the occupied territories. The aim is also to deal a similar blow to the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and all the forces of the national ranks that are struggling against the fascist phalangist plan and for the sake of Lebanon's independence, Arabism and democratic development. In the meantime Israel also aims to expel the Arab Deterrent Force [ADF] from Lebanon, bringing pressure to bear on Syria, weakening its role and containing it."

The statement adds: "U.S. imperialism, Israel, the Arab reaction and the secessionist forces allied with Israel and its agents in the area are all cooperating in order to heighten tension in Lebanon and create ideological and communal disputes with the aim of dividing the national ranks and pushing Lebanon to the Camp David path in order to include it in the capitulationist group."

The statement continues: "The imperialist-Zionist-reactionary alliance is continuing its conspiratorial activities and sabotage in a frenzied manner against the countries of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, especially Syria, in order to weaken their resistance and do away with their steadfastness. The conspiracy of the Muslim Brotherhood in Syria, which reached an extremely serious level of murder, killing and sabotage, is only one aspect of this hostile activity.

Also, military threats and provocations against Libya are continuing, pressures being brought to bear on Algeria are persisting and the PDRY remains a target for aggressive plots, sabotage and attempts at military intervention by imperialism and reactionary Arab regimes. The conspiracy of sabotage, bombings and attempted arson recently uncovered in the PDRY and military attacks by the reactionary regime in North Yemen on the position of the national front in North Yemen and the escalation of tension between the two parts of Yemen are only one of the types of conspiracies aimed at toppling the nationalist regimes in Syria, the PDRY and Libya and weakening and paralyzing their role in resisting imperialism and Zionism and their schemes."

The statement added: "Acts of economic pressure constitute an important aspect of the conspiratorial plans. The U.S. blockade of Libya, restricting the sale of its oil in the world market, hints made by Gulf states about stopping their aid to Syria, the grave losses Iraq's economy and plans have suffered as a result of war, the tightening of the economic blockade of the PDRY by stopping aid to it are simply the methods and means used in order to serve the entire imperialist-reactionary plan. West European countries such as West Germany, France, Britain and others take part in these plans. They are trying to exploit their economic relations with the countries of steadfastness and confrontation in order to exercise more pressure and threats."

The statement lauds the role of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front "which was able to achieve a united stand at the Baghdad summit and thwart attempts to use the Amman summit for nonnational objectives." The statement says: "The Steadfastness and Confrontation Front today has the task of convening an urgent summit reflecting the will of the Arab masses to firmly confront attempts to Arabize Camp David and to thwart the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plotting."

The statement affirms that confronting and thwarting the present imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plan requires that several issues and stands by confronted, the most important of which are:

Illusions about the attitudes of the United States represent a serious danger. These must be finally abandoned and moves must be made toward taking practical measures against U.S. interests throughout the Arab homeland.

The attempts by certain forces and quarters to spread the illusion about winning over or "neutralizing" the United States in the battle against Israeli occupation and Zionism and the reiteration of the idea of treating the "two superpowers" on an equal footing is extremely harmful to the interests of our national and pan-Arab struggle. As experience has proved, U.S. imperialism openly sides with Israel and gives it military, financial and political aid as an organic part of the world imperialist system, an imperialist base, a handy strike force in the area and a strategic ally of the United States.

Giving up these illusions and commitment to a stand of firm hostility to imperialism is a fundamental condition for triumph in the battles of national liberation and social progress our peoples are waging.

Democracy for the popular masses and the nationalist and progressive forces and parties and the organizations of workers, peasants and all the toilers is a natural right and a condition for their triumph. Without this the great potential of the masses will remain pent up and their will paralyzed in deciding the various national and class battles currently taking place in our countries.

Hostility to communism is effectively being exploited by the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary quarters in order to carry out their criminal plans. It constitutes a serious danger to the task of uniting all the forces hostile to imperialism and Zionism in order to confront such plans. There remain systems of tyrannical repression, fascist methods of dealing with communists and the phenomenon of restricting the activities of communist parties or diminishing their role in political life. Attempts are also being made to create disputes between the communists and the various nationalist progressive forces.

Hostility to communism as a political system and revolutionary ideology is hostility to democracy and the popular masses and opens a breach in the wall of the general national struggle.

Disregard for the vital interests of the popular masses causes great harm to the struggle against the hostile forces. National struggle must go hand in hand with the struggle to achieve the economic and social demands of the masses. It should also be coupled with serious measures or steps in order to improve the lot of the workers, the peasants and the rest of the toilers. This can be achieved only through firm struggle against monopoly, parasitic forces, and bureaucracy that constitute a danger to the interest of the masses and the national cause itself.

The Arab national liberation movement, as it fights its battles against the hostile forces, relies on trusted allies, foremost of which is the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries and the world revolution movement.

The close alliance with the Soviet Union gains maximum importance in the present conditions in which the danger of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught is increasing. Arab-Soviet friendship has been, and will forever remain, the basic guarantee for the success of the struggle our masses are waging for the sake of national and social liberation. Harming this friendship and the attempts being made to undermine or weaken it only serve the imperialist plan that is trying to achieve its objective of dominating the area through hinting at the imaginary "Soviet danger."

We also have among the peoples of the area and its regimes allies whose stands and solidarity with us are trusted as in the case of the revolutionary regimes of Afghanistan and Ethiopia as well as the Iranian revolution. The governments and peoples of these countries side with the Arab liberation movement in its struggle against U.S. imperialism, Israeli aggression, and the reactionary regimes and forces. In this regard the treaty of alliance between the PDRY, Libya and Ethiopia is of great importance.

The statement continues: The attempt to include our countries in the aggressive U.S. imperialism's strategic framework carries in it the danger of turning our area into a battlefield and exposing the independence of our countries and the destiny of our peoples to the greatest dangers. The Arab national liberation movement, in its struggle against military bases and facilities, the imperialist military presence in our area, the Israeli-U.S. strategic alliance and various U.S. aggressive plans, is in fact struggling for its right to exist and to exercise sovereignty over its destiny and wealth. At the same time as the movement is making its contribution to mankind's struggle to avert a devastating nuclear war, to create better conditions for disarmament and for the establishment of peace, and to enable the people to protect their independence and progress along the path of social development, and while there is a deeper conviction, drawn from experience, among the ranks of the Arab national movement that if peace and detente are bolstered this will give rise to the creation of a greater number of suitable conditions for the Arab national liberation movement's struggle and for the enhancement of political, social and economic achievement, so the peaceful initiative put forward by the Soviet Union regarding the establishment of peace and sparing the world from nuclear catastrophe, will gain greater importance. Our parties declare their full support for all these initiatives.

Our communist and workers parties that have struggled and are struggling for the independence and freedom of their peoples and countries and for democracy, social progress and peace call upon all the nationalist and progressive forces to close their ranks and unify their efforts in order to:

Resolutely resist the imperialist-Zionist plans and the efforts of the Arab reaction to establish a political-military security alliance within the U.S. strategy for the area and which aims at including the Arab world in the circle of capitulationist settlements and at tightening the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary ring around the peoples of the Arab world.

Intensify the struggle to condemn the Iraq-Iran war and expose its suspect aggressive objectives as well as to condemn the ruling regime in Baghdad and hold it responsible for all the serious political consequences, disasters and grave human losses caused by this war.

Support Syria's steadfastness and role in the liberation struggle movement, strengthen its stands of firmly confronting conspiracies and threats of aggression, and expose all forms of external and internal political and economic conspiring against it.

Support the PDRY in resisting the aggressive attempts against it and the imperialist and reactionary attempts to create tension in the relations between the two parts of Yemen and to start war between them. and also support the PDRY in its efforts to liquidate the imperialist military presence in the Gulf and the Horn of Africa, to establish normal relations with the countries of the area and to deepen the current revolutionary democratic changes in it.

Maintain total solidarity with the nationalist regime in the Libyan Jamahiriyah in resisting the imperialist and reactionary plots, military provocations and economic pressures and give support to Algeria in its liberation policy.

Support the struggle of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in the face of Israeli aggressions and attempts to liquidate the Palestinian and Lebanese national presence, stand on the side of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and all the national democratic forces in Lebanon, and against the attempts to drag Lebanon into a capitulationist settlement with Israel and to involve it in plans hostile to the Arab national liberation movement, and work for the establishment of the broadest possible Lebanese national front.

Continue the struggle for strengthening and deepening the Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese national alliance against Israeli aggression and imperialist and Arab reaction movements and the secessionist forces.

Escalate all forms of support for the struggle of the Palestinian and Syrian masses in the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan and strengthen their heroic steadfastness and rejection of the autonomy plan, Israeli civilian administration and Israeli identity.

Strengthen and develop all forms of support for the struggle of the Egyptian people and their progressive national forces for the liberation of Egypt from the shackles of Camp David and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the military, political and economic commitment with U.S. imperialist so that Egypt will be rid of the occupation of its land by foreign forces, and support the struggle for the establishment of the authority of the national democratic alliance.

Support the liberation struggle in the Gulf region and the Arabian Peninsula against the reactionary regimes, policies of repressions, and the dangers resulting from the presence of imperialist military bases as well as against the dangers stemming from the GCC and the security agreements emanating from it that aim at placing this area under the domination of Saudi reaction and annexing it to the strategy of U.S. imperialism and support the struggle against the threats to occupy it militarily and to turn it into a base for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces.

Support the efforts aimed at convening a summit meeting for the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front at which it will be decided to lay down a program for military action by this front, to develop its proposed bodies into a reality and to turn the front from a political movement into an effective steadfastness and confrontation strike force.

Strengthen the alliance and forms of cooperation and coordination with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries in all fields and develop relations with them to a higher level.

Continue the struggle in order to broaden and deepen democracy for the popular masses and their nationalist and progressive forces in order to meet the economic and everyday demands of the masses.

Improve the work of the existing national fronts, enhance their effectiveness, and establish and develop cooperation with the various nationalist and progressive forces within the framework of effective national fronts in every Arab country and resolve all secondary differences between such fronts.

Develop cooperation between all the Arab national and progressive forces within the framework of the Arab people's congress and the Arab workers' and professional unions.

The statement concludes: "The carrying out of these honorable and urgent tasks and the facing of historical responsibilities by all the progressive governments, parties and forces in the Arab homeland will ensure the defeat of the aggressive plans U.S. imperialism and its allies in Tel Aviv and the capitals of Arab reaction are escalating and this will give the strong cohesion and coordinated actions between the various forces and factions exceptional and urgent importance at this critical time through which our Arab homeland is passing.

"Our communist and workers' parties assert that they will remain forever loyal to their commitments to their people and the Arab nation, and express their full confidence in the possibility of defeating the hostile plans and achieve victory for the struggling Arab peoples."

KLIBI: ARAB LEAGUE MAY FINANCE CHAD FORCE

AB281952 Paris AFP in French 1756 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Nairobi, 28 May (AFP) -- The secretary general of the Arab League, Chedli Klibi, said in Nairobi on Friday that the Arab countries may participate in the financing of the inter-African peacekeeping force in Chad. A few hours after meeting the chairman of the OAU, Daniel arap Moi, Mr Klibi said during a press conference that the "Arab states may give financial aid" to the African "blue helmets" in Chad. Mr Klibi neither stated the exact amount of this aid nor the countries which would give this aid.

Mr Moi, who is also president of Kenya, launched an appeal to the international community last week for financial aid for the peacekeeping force, which urgently needs $35 million to enable it to stay in Chad beyond the scheduled 30 June withdrawal date. It will be recalled that more than 3,000 soldiers from Zaire, Nigeria and Senegal have been in Chad since last year.

In reply to a question, the secretary general of the Arab League said the presence of a Zairian contingent within the force would not prevent the Arab countries from giving it financial aid, although Zaire has just reestablished diplomatic relations with Israel. "In our opinion the participation of such and such a country in the force is not important."

On this issue, Mr Klibi felt that no other African country would follow Zaire. "According to the information I have, all the African leaders have expressed their complete adherence to the principles of Afro-Arab cooperation as well as to the resolutions adopted at Afro-Arab conferences," he said.

Asked about a future redefinition of Afro-Arab cooperation following Zaire's new stand, Mr Klibi said Arab cooperation was not "subject to bargaining." "We respect the sovereignty and decisions of our African brothers," he added.

On his arrival in Nairobi on Friday Mr Klibi announced that a council of ministers meeting of the Arab League would be held on the Zairian issue. Members of his delegation say this meeting will take place in Tunis, headquarters of the pan-Arab organization on 12, 13 or 14 June.

'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO KENYA'S PRESIDENT MOI

JN301659 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has sent a message to Kenyan President Danial arap Moi on recent developments in the Middle East and Zaire's recent resumption of relations with the Zionist enemy. The message was conveyed by Brother Abu 'Ammar's personal envoy, Salman al-'Irfi, during his meeting with the Kenyan foreign minister, who extended his greetings to the brother leader Abu 'Ammar and affirmed his country's firm support for the Palestinian people's struggle in regaining their legitimate rights. He also affirmed Kenya's support for the PLO in all international forums and on all levels.

Our correspondent has learned that Brother Salman al-'Irfi will convey similar messages to the leaders of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

ARAB LEAGUE TO MEET ON ZAIRE, COSTA RICA ACTIONS

NC291856 Paris AFP in English 1842 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Tunis, 29 May (AFP) -- The Arab League Ministerial Council will hold a special meeting on June 11 over Zaire's decision to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel, an informed source at league headquarters here said today.

The meeting will also consider Costa Rica's decision to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, the source said.

It was believed that the ministerial meeting would attempt to reach a joint Arab position against these developments, which have already met with various responses from individual Arab states.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC COUNTRIES TO ESTABLISH NEW INVESTMENT FUND

GF301141 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 30 May 82 p 28

[Text] Bahrain -- Gulf Cooperation Council finance ministers are expected to finalise details of a giant new joint investment fund when they meet in Saudi Arabia next month, officials in Gulf finance ministeries said yesterday.

The ministers from Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the UAE and Oman agreed on the principles of the new Gulf investment corporation at talks in Riyadh in January.

But the meeting tentatively set for June 19 and 20 in Riyadh was expected to decide on the capital and shareholding of each country, the officials said.

Each country would then have to approve the decisions before the fund began operating.

Press reports have put the proposed capital at $3 billion, although Kuwait's Abd al-Latif al-Hamad said after the last meeting that suggestions ranged up to $6 billion.

The ministers were also due to discuss how to implement a joint economic agreement designed to unite the six in a grouping on the lines of the European Common Market.

They were also expected to consider a report from heads of customs departments on ways to harmonise duties among members.

BAHRAINI OFFICIAL DENIES GCC REPARATIONS OFFER

GF020714 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0620 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Manama, 2 Jun (WAKH) -- An official source at the Bahraini Foreign Ministry has denied reports by international news agencies that the GCC states offered to pay Iran $25 billion in reparations for its losses in the war.

In a statement published today in the Bahraini newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ, the official said this report is absolutely false and that the GCC states have not offered any financial proposition to Iran.

AL-QABAS REPORTS ON 30-31 MAY GCC MEETING

GF011225 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 1 Jun 82 p 1

['Amid ash-Shanti dispatch]

[Text] A reliable source has told AL-QABAS the GCC Ministerial Council has adopted a number of special resolutions dealing with regional security and coordination among GCC countries in this respect. The sources added that there is a good possibility a high-level security meeting will be held to discuss this issue. The source pointed out that a Gulf diplomatic move will begin shortly in various Arab and Islamic capitals within the framework of efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war. It added that Algeria will play an outstanding role shortly through renewing its mediation between Baghdad and Tehran.

As for the return of Egypt to Arab ranks, the source stressed that this issue was not discussed at the conference, and such a decision must be an Arab one. It added: "The GCC countries will not adopt unilateral steps in this regard." The source denied the conference discussed the issue of establishing a fund or granting aid to the Iraqi and Iranian sides to compensate them for war losses. It also stressed that Arab contacts are underway to discuss holding an Arab meeting on the foreign ministerial level to discuss matters and developments in the Arab arena.

KUWAIT

SOURCE DENIES IRAN, IRAQ INVITED TO JOIN GCC

GF011159 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] A reliable source has denied a New York TIMES report claiming that Kuwait had proposed a working plan that called for inviting both Iran and Iraq to join the GCC in order to achieve a rapid solution to the Iraq-Iran war.

The source said this report is untrue, that Kuwait is anxiously seeking to stop the Iraq-Iran war and that it supports every sincere effort in this regard.

The source also explained that this council is intended for the Gulf's Arab states and there has been no discussion to expand it to include new members.

OMAN

SULTANATE ESTABLISHES RELATIONS WITH ZAMBIA

GF011528 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] A joint communique issued in Muscat and Lusaka says: The Governments of the Sultanate of Oman and the Republic of Zambia, sincerely anxious to expand friendship and cooperation on the bases of the principles of mutual respect, national sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, have decided to establish diplomatic relations on the ambassadorial level. As the governments of both countries announce this joint statement, they hope these diplomatic relations will contribute to the development of friendship and joint cooperation benefiting both countries.

QATAR

AR-RAYAH ON CEAUSESCU MIDEAST PEACE PLAN

GF291210 Doha QNA in Arabic 1022 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Doha, 29 May (QNA) -- In a dispatch from Cairo the Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH reports that Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has prepared a draft plan for resolving the Middle East crisis -- a plan diplomats describe as both old and new.

Citing well-informed sources, AR-RAYAH says the Romanian president has redrafted old principles and proposals and come up with a new formula that is a mixture of principles included in the initiative by Soviet President Brezhnev, the Saudi peace plan, the Camp David accords and an old plan that Ceausescu himself discussed with the Israeli Labor Party several years ago.

Citing the same sources, AR-RAYAH reports that during the past few months the Romanian president was encouraged equally by Arab, Israeli, Soviet and U.S. parties in view of his close ties with them and in view of everyone's belief that following the withdrawal from the Sinai the Camp David policy is incapable of pursuing the road of a comprehensive settlement.

AR-RAYAH says the basic principles in Ceausescu's new initiative provide for discussing a number of basic points that include:

1. A return to the Geneva formula under UN supervision and joint U.S.-Soviet chairmanship.

2. The full presence and direct participation of the parties concerned -- the PLO, Israel, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.

3. The absolute need for Arab belief in and full support for the Arab parties attending the conference so that they have a free hand in negotiating.

AR-RAYAH says the negotiations in the proposed conference will cover the following main points:

Giving every country in the Middle East the right to secure and recognized borders -- borders recognized by all regional and international parties.

Recognizing the right of every people to self-determination in complete freedom and to freely choose the system they want -- including reciprocal recognition of the Palestinians and Israelis.

Placing the West Bank and Gaza Strip under international supervision for a limited period to prepare for a referendum resulting in the establishment of an independent Palestinian state committed to a peace treaty and peaceful existence with Israel.

Providing international aid to the Palestinian entity to build the necessary infrastructure of a state and giving specific and joint guarantees to both the Palestinian and Israeli states.

Discussing an international status for Jerusalem that guarantees everyone's freedom of access to the holy city.

Concluding of a peace treaty between Israel and Syria, Jordan and Lebanon, and providing international guarantees for borders, with adjustments if necessary on the Syrian-Lebanese border.

Acknowledging a commitment by an Arab summit to accept the status quo agreements, together with an Israeli committment to respect these principles by a national unity government or a strong government with a large majority that ensures its ability to make the necessary basic decisions.

During his tour of Arab countries last week, President Ceausescu met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat. He also sent his foreign minister to meet with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and to consult with him on his plan.

AR-RAYAH says these consultations were aimed at sounding out the views of Arab leaders. The paper adds that the next step for Ceausescu will be to determine the views of Moscow, Washington and the European countries that are seeking to play a role in bringing about a possible political settlement.

AR-RAYAH says Cairo's reaction to the Romanian proposals is that Egypt will accept what the principal parties to the conflict accept. It is prepared to participate in full with any efforts leading to a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, particularly as it is now free of the Sinai card that used to restrict its freedom of movement.

SAUDI ARABIA

YAR PRIME MINISTER AL-'IRYANI ARRIVES IN RIYADH

LD310946 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0850 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Riyadh, 31 May (SPA) -- YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani arrived in Riyadh this morning from Abu Dhabi on a working visit to the kingdom that will last several days, during his current tour of a number of the area's countries.

Comments to SPA

LD312116 Riyadh SPA in English 1207 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Riyadh, 31 May (SPA) -- Yemen Arab Republic Prime Minister Dr. 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani arrived here today from Abu Dhabi for an official visit to Saudi Arabia lasting several days as part of a tour of the region.

He told SPA on arrival he was carrying a message from Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, North Yemen's president, to Saudi King Khalid dealing with the "excellent bilateral relations linking the two countries, efforts to re-establish Arab solidarity and strengthening the region against danger."

Talks with Saudi leaders will concentrate on bilateral and Arab questions and latest Arab and international developments, he said.

Dr al-'Iryani said the discussions would also cover "deepening mutual understanding of implications of the latest developments and mobilising efforts for use in the higher national interests." He added that Saudi-Yemeni relations were getting stronger and deeper day after day," thus affirming the historic, close ties based on true brotherhood and firm principles linking the two countries."

The Yemeni premier said maintaining contacts between the two countries' leaders was particularly important at the "current crucial phase through which the Arab nation is and the region is passing."

Arab efforts should be intensified to overcome inter-Arab divisions which "have weakened the Arab stand in confronting Israel and all other ambitious and hostile forces," he added.

It is the Arab's historic responsibility to restore Arab unity he said.

Meets With King Khalid

LD312136 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1755 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Riyadh, 31 May (SPA) -- His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening received Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, and the accompanying delegation at his majesty's palace.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister of the Council of Ministers; His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, 2nd deputy prime minister of the Council of Ministers and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; and Tirad al-Harithi, the kingdom's ambassador to San'a'.

Talks With Officials

LD312156 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2040 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Riyadh, 31 May (SPA) -- Official Saudi-YAR talks began here tonight under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and YAR Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani.

The talks were attended on the Saudi side by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; minister of the interior; Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education; Ghazi al-Qusaybi, minister of industry and electricity; Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani, minister of information; Husayn al-Mansuri, minister of communcations; and Tirad al-Harithi, Saudi ambassador to the YAR.

The meeting was attended on the YAR side by Muhammad Ahmad al-Junayd, minister of electricity, water and sewage; 'Ali Lufti ath-Thawr, minister of foreign affairs; Ahmad al-Asfahi, minister of education; Hasan al-Lawzi, minister of information and culture; Ahmad 'Ali al-Muhanni, YAR ambassador to Saudi Arabia; (Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Samawi), head of the YAR prime minister's office; and (Salih Muhammad 'Abbas), Cabinet secretary.

Makes Statement, Departs 1 June

LD011146 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0925 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Riyadh, 1 Jun (SPA) -- YAR Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani and an accompanying delegation left Riyadh at midday today after a 2-day working visit to Saudi Arabia. He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and commander of the National Guard, and His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation.

Prior to this departure from Riyadh, Dr al-'Iryani received a number of journalists at the Palace of Congresses and spoke to them about the outcome of his visit to the kingdom. He described the visit as being within the framework of contacts and consultations between the YAR leadership and the brother countries of the region in general and with the brother kingdom in particular, with the purpose of exchanging ideas and views prior to adopting coordinated positions on the issues affecting the region. In this connection, he praised the excellent relations linking the kingdom with the YAR that make the relationship between Riyadh and any other town in the kingdom the same as the relationship between Riyadh and San'a', Ta'izz and other Yemeni towns. He also praised the efforts made by the Saudi-Yemeni coordinating council, which he described as being an organ of the highest caliber. He also described its latest session, held last month, as being the most successful of its sessions. He mentioned joint projects being carried out in Yemen in the educational, health, cultural and other spheres.

The YAR prime minister made it clear that his talks with officials in the kingdom dealt with the issues of the hour, especially the bilateral relations with the Iraq-Iran war. He emphasized the full coincidence of the views of both countries on this matter. He expressed his country's belief that all problems can be solved by peaceful means. He said he urges the Iranians to have a more responsive attitude to the Islamic mediation efforts in the same line as the Iraqi posture.

He called for wider efforts to be exerted through the Islamic Good Offices Committee to convince Iran to come to the negotiating table. He stressed that maintaining Iraq's rights is the same as maintaining the Arabs' rights. He mentioned that the consultations now in progress between the countries of the region are part of the Arab consultations and contacts to consolidate a unified Arab position on the issue.

Dr al-'Iryani stressed that the YAR call for Arab solidarity is continuous and uninterrupted because without such solidarity the Arabs cannot influence events. Regarding Egypt's return to the Arab fold, the Yemeni prime minister declared that Egypt's presence is always necessary, although the circumstances that removed it have not changed. He expressed hope that these circumstances will change.

Replying to a question about the likelihood of the postponed Fes Arab summit being resumed, Dr al-'Iryani expressed the belief that the conditions that led to Arab disunity and to the postponement of the Fes summit remain. He announced that there are no initiatives in this direction. He said a successful Arab summit is continuously in need of consultations and coordination; however, if we meet only to be dismembered then there is no need for a summit.

Regarding Zaire's decision to restore relations with the Israeli enemy and Costa Rica's decision to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem, the Yemeni prime minister mentioned that the important thing is Arab conformity on the issues, whatever position is adopted. He called for the severing of Arab relations with these two countries.

CHATTI DESCRIBES EFFORTS TO END IRAQ-IRAN WAR

LD011350 Riyadh SPA in English 1228 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Riyadh, 1 Jun (SPA) -- Both Iran and Iraq have committed themselves to refrain from gaining others' territory by force and to solve their differences peacefully and through Islamic organisations, according to Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO) Secretary-General Habib Chatti.

In an interview published by the Jidda newspaper AL-MADINAH today, Mr Chatti described these commitments as a cause for hope and said the Islamic Goodwill Committee would meet in Jidda on Saturday to consider amending certain proposals on ending the Gulf war, making them acceptable to both sides.

Commenting on the latest Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) foreign ministers meeting held here earlier this week, Mr Chatti affirmed the committee's cooperation with the council in trying to bring an end to the 20-month-old war. He also expressed support for the council's affirmation that the Gulf was capable of defending itself and opposed any foreign interference.

Mr Chatti said all international bodies considered Islamic organisations to be more qualified than others to help stop the shedding of Muslim blood and destruction which "only benefits the enemies of the Islamic nation."

He warned that a continuation of the war endangered the whole region and harmed Arab and Islamic causes, notably those of Jerusalem, Palestine and Afghanistan. It also threatened with foreign intervention, he added.

The ICO secretary-general explained that the committee's mission was not to satisfy one side at the expense of the other but to seek a solution acceptable to both warring factions. He affirmed that the mediation committee had not failed in its mission and would continue its task without despair until a settlement was reached.

Mr Chatti announced that both Iran and Iraq were in favour of the committee maintaining its mediation mission. He said the committee enjoyed the confidence of both sides "although each adhered to his stand." The secretary-general added that Iraq and Iran had considered proposals submitted by the committee so far to be "insufficient" and this had prompted it to present fresh suggestions.

The first step should be an end to war and outstanding questions will then be solved, he said. He denied that Iraq's withdrawal from Khorramshahr was the result of the committee's efforts, saying "We do not interfere in military affairs of the two countries and do not want to base our work on military supremacy." "We want the two brothers to reconcile and look forward towards the future without any bitterness," he added.

Meanwhile, in a press statement issued today Mr Chatti described the GCC communique as an important document and a constructive contribution towards dealing with the current situation in the region and the repercussions of the Iraqi-Iranian war. He said the resolutions adopted by the council were realistic and far-sighted, adding that they averted anything likely to "deepen differences between the two fraternal countries, Iraq and Iran, or help in foreign intervention in the region."

Mr Chatti stressed that this stand would help the Islamic Goodwill Committee in its moves next week to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war. He said the war endangered and weakened the whole Islamic nation" at a time it needs more harmony and power to face current challenges, notably Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories and attempts to consolidate its presence and expand even further."

RADIO URGES CONSERVATIVES TO 'GO IT ALONE'

GF311204 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 31 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Riyadh, May 30 (Agencies) -- The Saudi state radio bluntly advocated today a go-it-alone policy by conservative Arab governments in the Middle East that would exclude all radical Arab powers.

That line came in a bombshell political commentary, broadcast a few hours before the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) foreign ministers met here.

Foreign ministers started their meeting at the council's General Secretariat this evening amidst speculations that they would adopt a unified stand on the Iraqi-Iranian war. This meeting is complementary to another held in Kuwait two weeks ago where the ministers agreed to keep their conference open awaiting outcome of contacts conducted by the GCC with various parties concerned with the conflict.

"It is neither acceptable nor rational that the powers and capabilities of the Arab world should be frozen pending unanimity -- especially with the existence of those who are keen that such unanimity never materialize, the radio said. It stressed that "suspended issues must be settled according to the view of the majority, to exploit available opportunities rather than waste them, and to use all available resources of states who have similar views and attitudes."

"We believe that moving issues is better than freezing them, and that facing the danger with the greatest part of available power is better than impounding this power and enabling the danger to grow around us," the radio added.

The commentary strengthened the impression that talks in Syria and Algeria earlier this week by Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal have failed to bring the radical and conservative Arab camps any closer, especially on the controversial issue of normalizing Arab relations with Egypt. The Arab Gulf countries and a number of other Arab League member states, particularly Iraq, Morocco, Jordan, Tunisia, Somalia and the Sudan, have been in favor of mending fences with Egypt -- the largest and most powerful Arab country who can balance Iran's growing weight in the strategic Gulf region.

Syria, Libya, South Yemen, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organization expressed support for Iran last week and insisted no Arab state should restore relations with Egypt individually.

It said reaching Arab unanimity was 'impossible' because of 'polarization by foreign powers,' a reference to the radical Arab camp's relations with the Soviet Union. The radio said that operating through an Arab majority format, "although we have not tried it until now and although it looks fraught with risks," would succeed and "emotional apprehensions would disappear on the ground of reality."

"The six GCC states can go through this new experiment...to pave the way for a serious Arab plan of action based first and last on Arab interests," it added.

KING KHALID CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

LD011946 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1854 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Riyadh, 1 Jun (SPA) -- The Council of Ministers held an important meeting at 1900 today under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the crown prince and deputy prime minister, and His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard.

Following the meeting, His Excellency Dr Muhammad Abduh Yamani, the minister of information, stated that the session ended at 2100 and that the council had discussed the situation in the region and had heard a report by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, on his recent tour of a number of Arab countries and the Gulf Cooperation Council ministerial meeting held in Riyadh yesterday.

His excellency the information minister said His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz spoke on the importance of consensus, unity of ranks and solidarity at this critical stage in the history of our Arab and Islamic nation. His majesty said: We ask God to spare this region of all divisions and dispersions and to help us succeed in uniting ranks and hearts for the good of our peoples and nation. We receive assistance and derive our success from God.

His majesty urged everyone to perform their duties and assume their responsibilities, and he said he would continue on the path of our declared and known policy.

UAE

OIL MINISTER RETURNS 1 JUNE, MAKES STATEMENT

GF010746 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0555 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 May (WAKH) -- Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, returned to Abu Dhabi from London tonight at the end of a tour of Venezuela, Ecuador and France.

Dr al-'Utaybah chaired the meeting of the OPEC Followup Committee in Caracas on 18 May and attended the 64th ministerial meeting of the OPEC Ministerial Council held in Quito, Ecuador, on 20 May. In France, Dr al-'Utaybah held talks with the French energy minister on bilateral cooperation in energy.

In a statement upon his return, Dr al-'Utaybah said the OPEC Followup Committee will hold a meeting in Vienna at the beginning of July to discuss the oil market and to call for an emergency OPEC conference to raise the OPEC production ceiling, which is currently 17.5 million barrels a day. He added that the OPEC Followup Committee will discuss OPEC production rates and abidance of OPEC member countries by the determined allocations and official OPEC price rates.

Dr al-'Utaybah said the oil market surplus has ceased to exist and this can be proved. He said free market prices have many times exceeded the official price, "a sign that the market maintains an equal level. However, we should not take hasty steps that would lead to a new setback in the market -- a matter we would not accept."

Dr al-'Utaybah expressed satisfaction with steps taken by the North Sea countries, namely Britain and Norway, to raise their oil prices by $2.5 per barrel, describing this measure as being a step forward. He expressed hope that the non-OPEC oil countries will follow the pattern of the OPEC countries in receiving not less than the real price.

PDRY

AS-SA'IQAH ORGANIZATION DELEGATION ARRIVES

EA290714 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 May 82

[Excerpt] Brother 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the Palestinian As-Sa'iqah organization, arrived in Aden this afternoon heading a delegation visiting Democratic Yemen for several days.

'Isam al-Qadi said on arrival that during the visit he will hold discussions with YSP officials on matters concerning our Arab nation in general and the Palestinian issue in particular. In his statement he hailed, in the name of all Palestinian strugglers, the steadfastness of our Yemeni people against all the imperialist and reactionary conspiracies aimed at harming our revolution.

Meets With Officials

EA011748 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Brother Abu Bakr 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ba Dhib, political bureau member and Central Committee secretary, has praised the steadfastness of the Palestinian Revolution in the face of the imperialist, reactionary and Zionist onslaught. He said this when meeting with Brother Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the As-Sa'iqah organization, and his delegation, currently visiting our country at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee.

Brother Ba Dhib reiterated the support of our party and people for the heroic struggle of the Palestinian Revolution under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Brother al-Qadi expressed appreciation for the YSP's support for the Palestinian Revolution. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the level of relations between the YSP and the As-Sa'iqah organization and stressed the need to strengthen them.

The meeting was attended by Brother Mahmud an'Najashi, YSP Central Committee member and Central Committee deputy secretary, and the brother representative of the As-Sa'iqah organization in Aden.

MUBARAK, NUMAYRI HOLD JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE

NC011448 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jun (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Ja'far Numayri held a press conference after their second round of talks, which lasted over 2 hours.

At the outset of the press conference, President Mubarak made a statement welcoming President Numayri in the name of Egypt and the Egyptian people.

His excellency said: I welcome President Numayri on the land of his country and the country of all Sudanese. I also welcome him within the framework of the constant consultations between us.

His excellency added: Since our last meeting in Khartoum, many events and developments have taken place. These include the events in the Gulf war -- about which we have expressed our opinion from the beginning -- developments in the Middle East issue and other issues on which we have consulted each other and exchanged views so we have a picture of all situations.

President Numayri then commented with a statement in which he confirmed that President Mubarak's statement was true. He said: We, as one state and one people, aspire for peace for the prosperity of mankind and reject the forceful solution of problems. Egypt and Sudan are working together for the peaceful solution of problems in our area.

On integration, President Numayri said: I have previously declared we would be taking revolutionary and practical steps toward integration. I emphasize that we have accomplished a great deal thus far and we have the land and manpower potentialities.

Replying to a question on the Iraqi-Iranian war, President Mubarak said: I call on the warring forces to stop their war immediately, and the friendly states to help halt further blood-letting, because wars lead to ruination and destruction from which the man-in-the-street suffers.

He said Egypt has acted from the outset and has declared its stand by denouncing this war. He said: We are helping Iraq with ammunition, not with forces, in order to defend itself.

Replying to the same question on the Iraqi-Iranian war, President Numayri said Sudan has had several contacts with the Arab states, not including the rejectionist states, in order to meet and work collectively to halt the Iraqi-Iranian war. It has proposed a meeting of the Arab states in which Egypt will participate.

President Numayri said the heads and kings of a number of these states have agreed with him on the importance of such a meeting. If a final agreement is reached, we will fix the date and the venue for such a meeting.

President Numayri answered another question saying the states which call themselves rejectionists are being stupid and are threatening a big state like Egypt. These states have no purpose or aim that will benefit the Arab world, their aim is to divorce Egypt from the Arab world. I previously said in my speech in Sudan that some Arab strategies seek to divorce Egypt from the Arabs, and also Iraq which is considered the second force in the Arab area.

The following is the text of the statement President Mubarak made at the outset of the press conference:

In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. In the name of Egypt and the Egyptian people, I welcome our dear brother and friend President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the fraternal Republic of Sudan. I welcome him on the land of Egypt, his country and the country of all Sudanese. I welcome him within the framework of our constant consultations on which we agreed long ago. In continuation of the previous course, we consult with each other on all matters that concern our two countries and the Nile Valley.

Since the last meeting with His Excellency President Ja'far Numayri in Khartoum, there have been many events and developments -- the events of the Gulf war between Iraq and Iran on which we expressed our opinion from the beginning. We are opposed to war, to fighting and to solving problems by military means. Solutions should be achieved by peaceful means which is the best way to resolve international problems.

There were other developments in the Middle East region, the issue of the autonomy talks and other issues in the Arab area on which we have consulted each other and exchanged views so we will always have one line and be in the picture regarding all the developments and situations that occur in our area and that affect us. Thank you.

The text of President Numayri's statement at the press conference follows:

God's peace and mercy be with you.

Commenting on what Brother President Husni Mubarak has said, I would like to affirm that what he has said is very true and that as one state and one people, we believe in peace and in the principle of cooperation of peoples, working for the prosperity of the human being, rejecting the forceful solution of problems, the raising of arms and fighting. To this end, Egypt and Sudan are attempting to work together to solve all the problems in our area by peaceful means and by dialogue. War has not been a useful solution in the history of the world but dialogue and other peaceful means will always definitely lead to solutions that benefit mankind.

In this context, we also spoke about what concerns the two countries and peoples of the Nile Valley. By this I mean the developments of integration. I said earlier we shall take revolutionary and practical steps toward integration.

President Numayri said: I want to emphasize to you that we have reviewed what has happened so far -- and we have found many achievements and we have blessed them. We are inclined toward creating an integrated economic unity, starting from the resources available in Sudan and Egypt.

These resources, consist of land, water and manpower. Consequently, a large market exists in Egypt, Sudan and the Arab world as well as Africa.

Furthermore, we have not forgotten the worries of the world because we are a part of the world. We have also talked about these worries and we have agreed to call on all the states -- such as Britain and Argentina -- that are now engaged in war and in fighting to resolve their issues and to return to their senses and think of peaceful methods to solve these problems.

Our meeting has been a periodic one and it has been useful. I need not thank Brother Husni for this good reception or our brothers in Egypt for their valuable aid to the Sudanese people. However, I tell you truthfully, and I emphasize to you, that we are pursuing the course we charted for ouselves for the prosperity of our two peoples, the peoples of Egypt and Sudan. Thank you.

Presidents Mubarak and Numayri then answered questions put to them by Sudanese and Egyptian newsmen.

Question: Your Excellency President Numayri: You made statements to the press in Khartoum and you projected a configuration of the emergence of integrated organs, including a political organ and a minilegislative organ. Have you studied this configuration with President Husni Mubarak?

President Numayri: In fact, time has not permitted us to study this matter. Nevertheless, I have noted that to enable us to quicken our steps toward integration, there must be institutions to make decisions. However, as you know and as we all know, Sudan and Egypt are two countries that rely on institutions. There is no fear of our making quick but sound decisions as long as there are institutions for the presidency of the republic, for the prime minister's office, for the consultative council, for the people's assemblies, and for the political basis -- represented in Sudan by the political organization -- and in Egypt by the various parties.

Question: Today Your Excellency appealed to the warring states -- Iraq and Iran -- to stop fighting immediately. Will this appeal be followed by a move by Egypt and the Sudan?

President Mubarak: I previously spoke at a press conference and said wars lead to ruination and destruction and the one who suffers from the results of wars is the man-in-the-street in any country, namely, the people. This is why I have said it and called [for an end to the fighting]. His Excellency President Ja'far Numayri agrees with me on this. I call on the warring forces and the warring countries to stop fighting immediately. All friendly states should help, not in fanning these wars but in halting this blood-letting, which benefits only foreign forces other than the warring ones and those in the area.

I call on all these states to use reason and logic and to sit around a table and resolve their problems because wars, as history proves, do not resolve disputes. Disputes should be solved by negotiations and dialogue. As for Egypt, and I believe what I say also applies -- with the approval of my Brother President Ja'far Numayri -- to Sudan, has acted from the outset of the war and it has declared its stand from the beginning of this war; it denounces war. We are helping Iraq with ammunition, not with forces, so it can defend itself. We are opposed to the principle of occupying land by force.

We are now making political moves, within various frameworks, with the United States and some European countries and we are sending verbal messages to other states, asking them to exert every effort to arrest this bloodshed, which will bring on great suffering for all these countries and which will affect all countries -- not only Iran and Iraq. Development in these nations is necessary for the welfare of, and for a better life for, these peoples whereas wars destroy all this.

Replying to the same quesiton, President Numayri said: Further answering this question, we say that in addition to the efforts mentioned by Brother Husni, Sudan has made several contacts with the Arab states, not the rejectionist states, to meet and to work collectively to halt the war in Iraq. We proposed to these states an immediate meeting of the Arab League in Egypt -- in which Egypt will participate -- and to forget [Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1515 GMT on 1 June broadcast a recording of the press conference in which the proceeding passage is rendered: "...of the Arab League in which Egypt will participate and to forget..."] the past and concern ourselves with what is now taking place in the Arab world as well as with the dangers to which we may be exposed in the future.

Question: President Mubarak, you met with President Ja'far Numayri in Khartoum a few days ago and now President Numayri is visiting Egypt. Does this mean there are good offices for the return of Egypt to the Arab ranks?

President Mubarak: The meetings between Sudan and Egypt or between Egypt and Sudan or between His Excellency President Ja'far Numayri and me are continuous meetings within the framework of consultations and the exchange of views on all questions that concern the two countries and the questions that are troubling the entire area.

Question: President Numayri, have the Arab states actually agreed to convene a meeting, and when will such a meeting be held?

President Numayri: I am really calling for a summit meeting. A number of heads of state and kings have agreed with me on the importance of such a meeting. If we agree together, we will fix the date immediately. The sooner, the better for all us to stop the danger we are sensing in this area.

Question: Will the conference be held in Cairo?

President Numayri: If we do not fix the time, I believe it would be difficult to fix the venue.

Question: Mr President, is there a joint move to save African unity, especially considering the crisis through which the OAU is passing and the situation in Chad and in the western desert [Western Sahara]?

President Numayri: It is true that the OAU has faced many problems. Regrettably, most of these problems have been caused by its Secretariat, which is supposed to be an organizing factor and protector of African unity against disintegration.

This began with the western desert issue. The mistake of the OAU administrative secretary was that during a periodic meeting held to discuss the budget, he introduced the subject of the acceptance of the Polisario as a member of the OAU. This is the straw that broke the camel's back. Until now, no committee or branch organization of the OAU has held a meeting without it ending in failure because of this decision.

As for action in Chad and Ndjamena, it is still suspended because of the foolishness of the president of Chad, who was recognized by the organization as head of a transitional national council which should prepare for elections. However, he has insisted and continues to insist he will not meet with a major partner under the leadership of Hissein Habre at the negotiating table and insists on solving Chad's problem by force of arms.

This insistence has had bad results. We have heard in the news that Hissein Habre is about to enter Ndjamena. Either today or very soon he will occupy Ndjamena. This has led Goukkuni Queddei to fumble about and run to some countries, notably Libya, to ask and beg for military assistance once again.

Question posed to both presidents: There have been a number of mediation attempts and appeals to stop the Iraq-Iran war. Is there an integrated Arab plan that could be a basis for negotiation, particularly since President Numayri is calling for an Arab summit conference and the Arab states are considered an actual party to this dispute?

President Mubarak: I believe that after President Ja'far Numayri's call for a summit conference for the purpose of sitting around a table to study these subjects and to make the necessary resolutions in the interest of this area, a paper will be prepared if agreement is reached on the principle of convocation. What is the use of a paper is there is no agreement on thie principle? If a summit conference is rejected, then what is the use of a paper? I would like to say that all the states concerned must renounce disputes and wranglings, because if they are not put aside and if we do not respect the general interest and put aside selfish interests, then the danger will threaten the entire area. [The Cairo radio version adds: "and it will reach the end, thank you."]

President Numayri: I say that after we learned of the decision by the states that call themselves rejectionists, the other Arab states should have hastened and immediately agreed on a summit conference, because this problem is one of defiance of those people who had made the decision that any state that tries to come closer to Egypt will find and find and find punishments. [sentence as received] These states are stupid and are threatening major states in a disgusting manner. I believe these states, for now, should not come to this conference, because they do not have an objective or aim serving the interest of the Arab world. On the contrary, they have a special aim, and I believe they serve a particular strategy in the world to isolate Egypt. I mentioned this in my latest speech in Sudan to the Sudanese nation when I said that some of the major strategies want to isolate Egypt from the Arabs and they also want to isolate Iraq from the Arabs -- Iraq which is the second force in the Arab world on which the Arabs can depend to safeguard their interests.

Numayri Leaves for Home

NC011423 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jun (MENA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri left Cairo for home today following a brief visit of several hours to Egypt during which he held important talks with President Husni Mubarak.

President Mubarak was at the head of those who saw off the Sudanese president.

GHALI COMMENTS ON EUROPE'S ROLE IN PEACE PROCESS

PM281405 Brussels LE SOIR in French 27 May 82 p 3

[Alfred Brochard interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali in Brussels]

[Text] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, who has been in Belgium since Monday, has been received by the king and has met with Mr Martens and Mr Tindemans and with representatives of the Ten.

If I had to sum up the objective of this visit, he told us, I would say I have come to Europe to stress to the community countries the importance of the community facilitating the continuation of the peace process, of which the restoration of the Sinai is a major step but not the end.

Indeed unless we find a solution to the Palestinian problem the whole process will remain unfinished. Nonetheless, this step is very positive for us. For us Egyptians it will also have the considerable advantage of enabling us to devote ourselves more to our internal problems.

With regard to the Iraq-Iran war Mr Butrus Ghali is also counting on the community, whose attitude aimed at finding a peaceful solution Egypt supports, he said, "because men and states of good will are needed to counter this pointless war which is weakening developing countries and squandering their resources."

[Question] Egypt is also an African country. How do you view the situation in Chad and what do you think of Zaire's decision to restore its relations with Israel?

[Answer] We are following the negotiations in the OAU framework or at bilateral level which should enable Chad to regain three things which are essential to it: its territorial unity, independence and internal reconciliation. We have restored our diplomatic relations with Ndjamena; we have a charge d'affaires there and I myself went there a short time ago. We think Chad can overcome its serious problems with the help of the OAU and friendly African powers.

As regards Zaire's decision, we are neutral. We think an African country should be free to restore its relations with Israel or not to restore them until the Palestinian problem is solved.

[Question] What about the results of your visit to Brussels?

[Answer] They are very positive. Relations with Belgium are and have always been excellent. Our relations with the community are being developed both through the Egypt-EEC commission and through the second financial agreement, not to mention contacts with my colleagues in the Ten.

PRC ENVOY MEETS MUBARAK, MAKES STATEMENT

NC301502 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1305 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Cairo, 30 May (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received at Al-'Urubah Palace Mr He Ying, the Chinese Government's special envoy and a counsellor at the Chinese Foreign Ministry. The meeting was attended by Chinese Ambassador in Cairo Liu Chan.

Following the meeting he conveyed to President Mubarak the greetings and best wishes of the Chinese leaders and people. He added: We exchanged opinions and views on the Middle East, and there was agreement in our views on many international issues.

Regarding developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war, He Ying said the talks with President Husni Mubarak also dealt with this subject and that each side expressed its wish that the war end through negotiations.

Mr He Ying added that from the beginning China has considered this war regrettable for the Iranian and Iraqi peoples. He expressed his country's hope that the war will end as soon as possible. At the same time, he called for peaceful negotiations to find a just settlement of the problems between the two warring states. He also said China appreciates the efforts being exerted by the Islamic and nonaligned states to mediate between Iraq and Iran.

Regarding the return of the Sinai to Egypt and the effect this has on the current Middle East situation, the Chinese Government's envoy said the Egyptian people regained their lands in the Sinai as a result of a long struggle and the Chinese people congratulate the Egyptian people on this victory.

Asked whether invitations have been addressed to Egyptian officials to visit China in the future, the Chinese envoy said: We addressed an official invitation to His Excellency President Mubarak some time ago, and his excellency accepted this invitation gladly, but no date has yet been set for the visit.

He affirmed that President Mubarak's visit to China will be a major event for both countries.

In reply to a question about his talks in Cairo, Mr He Ying said they dealt with the development of bilateral relations between the two countries, including the development of economic relations in many spheres. He emphasized that the talks were extremely satisfactory.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES CAIRO VISIT

NC291148 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei left Cairo today following a 4-day visit during which he was received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The Romanian foreign minister also met with Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Ibrahim.

The Romanian foreign minister also held talks with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali on the situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations. The Romanian foreign minister affirmed his country's support for Egypt's efforts to achieve a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. He also expressed his country's gratification at Egypt's restoration of its territory in the Sinai.

COLUMNIST ACKNOWLEDGES U.S. PRESSURE ON ISRAEL

PM010903 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 28 May 82 p 9

[Ahmad Baha' ad-Din article: "A Thank You Note to President Reagan"]

[Excerpts] I urge the Arab millions to send thank you notes and best wishes for a long life to President Reagan. I am not joking.

It is no longer a secret -- although the press is not giving it much prominence -- that certain Arab states are fighting one another, not politically, but physically, on the Iraqi-Iranian front.

The picture is very clear. What better opportunity does Israel need to do what it likes to us? What is to prevent it storming Lebanon, annexing the West Bank and Gaza, and expanding even further? What is to prevent it bombing any Arab capital within reach of its air force?

Will intrinsic Arab power stop Israel? Will Arab political coordination or Arab declarations that the Palestine cause is the prime Arab cause do the trick?

When will Israel find a better opportunity than the present time of Arab fratricide to do what it likes without fearing even a minimum reaction?

Let us say it frankly, albeit painfully, that there is nothing to stop Israel, for the time being at least, except that limited degree of U.S. pressure. The dispatch of a U.S. envoy to Israel every now and then is the only thing that is holding Israel back.

With equal frankness and pain we say that both the enemies as well as the friends of the United States are living under U.S. protection, without any other cover.

Is this not a good reason for us to send Reagan thank you notes? They might prove more convincing to him than letters of complaint and protest.

STEADFASTNESS FRONT'S STATEMENTS CRITICIZED

Joining Sides in Gulf War

NC271752 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 May 82

[Bahiyy ad-Din Shu'ayb commentary: "Confronting Facts Is Quickest Way to Regain lost Arab Solidarity"]

[Excerpts] Throughout their contemporary history, the Arab people have faced countless crises. However, the possible results of the Gulf war need all the wisdom of discerning people to study and analyze them in order to come out with an objective stand and so there will be no mistake in the calculations that might have regrettable results.

In this atmosphere that is fraught with various possibilities, the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which comprises fraternal Arab states, came out with a statement saying, among other things, that expansion of the Iranian war with the joining of other Arab sides will lead to the deepening of Arab differences and the preoccupying of the Arabs with side battles that will obscure the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Although Egypt has been against the expansion of the Gulf war and the participation of other sides in it and although ever since the beginning it has asked for the settlement of the differences between the two neighboring Islamic states for preservation of their sons' lives and their interests that are burning in the fire of this war, the critical situation through which the Arab nation is passing makes it encumbent on us to pause briefly before some of the parts of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front statement.

The first thing that attracts attention in the statement is that it says the joining of Arab sides of the Gulf war will lead to the intensification of the Arab differences. It is our right to ask: Differences with whom? Will giving aid to Iraq in its ordeal lead to Arab differences? How? The second observation in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front statement is that support for Iraq will distract the Arab nation from its principal questions and risk its future in order to get involved in secondary battles. Again, we have the right to ask: Will support for Iraq distract the Arab nation from its issues and open the door to side battles? If this is so, then what can we say about the scores of crises, threats, severance of relations and the amassing of forces? Can we consider the escalation of the Saharan crisis without any reason or justification -- the escalation that threatens to drive Arab Morocco to the brink of war -- or the turning of the task of the deterrent forces in Lebanon into a deterrence of the legitimate authority from attempting to impose its presence on all the combatant sides as demonstrating eagerness for unity of the Arab ranks?

To complete this strange logic, if it is correct to call it logic, the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front statement speaks about so-called military facilities which Egypt and some states are giving the United States. The truth is that the Steadfastness Front is uselessly searching for cinders in the eyes of others while ignoring the wood that is in its eye. Egypt's announcement of its readiness to give military facilities to the United States was not aimed at concluding a military pact with anyone or at seeking protection for its internal or external security, or bringing in military experts and advisers. The stand that was announced by Egypt was an expression of its view of the danger surrounding some of the brothers in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Egypt had explained that it would give these facilities to the United States if the Gulf states requested it. It also explained that these facilities would be temporary and would come within the framework of the circumstances on which understanding had been reached.

The other observation in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front statement is the front's call on the Arab people to strengthen their relations with the Islamic revolution in Iran. We do not believe anyone in the Arab nation objects to strengthening ties with the Muslim people in Iran. But what draws attention is that the front, while supporting Iran, is opposing anyone who stands on the side of Iraq. To complete the equation, Iran, on its part, is warning anyone who supports Camp David or the Prince Fahd plan. Here we notice that the roles have been well-distributed, particularly since the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front is intentionally ignoring the struggle of the Afghan people who have been experiencing a foreign invasion for years. We have to search for the principal coordinator which is fixing the roles and planning the stands. Egypt has honestly and consciously committed itself not to get involved in any open propaganda discussions that are more harmful than useful. Egypt insists on this line and will not deviate from it; but when some attempt to obscure the truth, Egypt must say its word frankly and clearly for the sake of righteousness and for the sake of all the Arabs.

If some imagine some Arab states might respond to them because of a sense of imminent danger, then they have committed the offense twice: once when they abandoned the brothers in time of hardship and another by exploiting this hardship in the interest of objectives that are by no means Arab.

Relations With Egypt

NC281440 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 May 82

[Usamah 'Abd al-Ghani commentary: "A Required Arab Stand for Unity and for Confronting Challenges"]

[Text] The pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front has recently issued a statement that warns against the resumption of relations between Egypt and the Arabs and attacks the Camp David accords and any efforts to establish peace in the Middle East. The statement reflects the front's stand regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war and its relations with the great powers. It is observed that the front's warning to the Arabs against resuming relations with Egypt comes at a time when the Arab states reaffirm Egypt's role in restoring Arab solidarity and ask it to return to its position in the heart of the Arab nation. It also comes at a time when it is obvious to the Arabs that there is no danger to them from the Camp David accords, seeing that Egypt emerged exalted from the first real test of these accords with the liberation of the Sinai, and after it became clear to the Arabs that Egypt's commitment to Camp David does not prevent it from assuming its duty and commitment to defend Arab rights and security.

Although the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front's statement is based on those Baghdad summit resolutions that call for the boycott of Egypt, it completely ignores the resolutions in relation to the front's commitments to their former ally -- Iraq. The front adopted a clearly hostile stand toward Iraq and warned the other Arab states against supporting Iraq in its war against Iran.

The motives behind the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front's statement are clearly manifested in the contents of the statement regarding the front's relations with the two superpowers. While denouncing the U.S. role in efforts for peace in the Middle East, the statement expresses the front's appreciation for the socialist states' struggle led by the Soviet Union.

In our opinion the deterioration in the present Arab situation is not due, as the statement says, to the failure to implement the Baghdad summit resolutions -- some of which the front believes in and the others it disregards -- but to the policies of axes that fragmented and exposed the Arab world and to unreasonable extremist contradictions among the Arabs.

In our opinion, the Arab nation is called upon, as President Husni Mubarak said in his recent interview to the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH, to adopt a serious stand and a unified view through which it can close its ranks and overcome both its fears and the axes that are wasting resources for no good reasons whatsoever.

OPPOSITION LEADER ON TIES WITH ARABS, SOVIETS

NC291548 Cairo MENA in English 1440 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beirut, 29 May (MENA) -- Ibrahim Shukru, leader of the Socialist Labor Party, expressed today his belief that further drives would be staged to improve the Arab-Egyptian relations, restore diplomatic representation between Egypt and the Soviet Union at the ambassador level, and resume trade exchange between them.

In an interview with AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in its Monday edition, Shukri added that in the coming stage Egypt is expected to be more committed to the Nonaligned Movement.

On relations between the Labour Party and the Arab countries, Shukri said that the party had prepared visits to some Arab states, but they were postponed because the party was preoccupied with preparations for its first conference, which will be held in May.

NATIONAL FRONT LEADER CONDEMNS MUBARAK POLICIES

PM271351 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 21 May 82 p 13

[Hamidah Na'na' interview with National Front leader and former Chief of State Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili in Algiers -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] One sign of the contradictions within the present Egyptian opposition is the fact that the National Front seems to be isolated. One argument against the front is that it is outside Egypt and cannot influence the domestic scene. What is your opinion?

[Answer] First of all, your claim that the front is isolated is incorrect. We raise the slogan of "opposition at home and abroad." Through containment and unbinding promises, Mubarak has managed to achieve what As-Sadat failed to achieve through coercion. The official opposition -- and I insist on calling it that because it consists of parties licensed by the government which can withdraw the license at any time -- has been contained with a mixture of meetings and unbinding promises such as this: "Wait until after 25 April," and "There will be change." Some opposition groups have accepted these promises and suspended their opposition lest they be accused of obstructing the withdrawal from the Sinai slated for 25 April. It is now more than 2 weeks after 25 April, and as time goes by these groups will discover that none of the promises made has been fulfilled, whether in relation to the domestic, foreign or defense policies, or anything else. The official opposition has not abandoned its call for these promises to be honored. It just held it in abeyance for the time being and began talking about giving priority to internal security. However, as the days and weeks pass the official opposition will realize that none of what it was promised during its meetings with President Mubarak can be implemented, because the entire thing is linked to the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-American-Zionist relations under which none of the foreign, domestic and defense problems can be solved. All these problems are interlinked. As long as the regime is committed to the [Camp David] agreements, these problems cannot be solved. The official opposition will soon realize that this course will not achieve its objectives. As I said before, I believe the honeymoon between the official opposition and Husni Mubarak's regime is approaching its end which might come by the end of 1982.

As for the unofficial opposition, namely the so-called opposition abroad or the underground opposition at home, it has not been licensed by the government and therefore is not afraid of losing its license. It is organizing itself for possible developments.

[Question] In other words, you do not stand alone and the front is not isolated.

[Answer] Of course not. No opposition abroad can succeed unless it has roots at home.

[Question] Am I to understand from this that you have a branch inside the country?

[Answer] Of course, or course. Every opposition has a branch abroad and a branch at home. Under autocratic regimes the opposition at home cannot express its views, so the opposition abroad becomes the real voice of the opposition at home.

[Question] I will play devil's advocate and say: Husni Mubarak is not Anwar as-Sadat. He has refused to go to Jerusalem and he has refused to negotiate the question of autonomy. Internally, he has made some clear changes and he has released the political detainees. What is your assessment of these steps?

[Answer] It is true that Husni Mubarak is not Anwar as-Sadat, but I disagree with you and anybody else who says Mubarak's policies are different from As-Sadat's. We cannot judge a politican on the basis of superficial matters, but rather on the real significance of his actions. You say he has released some detainees. Let us be accurate and let us examine the figures. When As-Sadat was killed there were, according to the official version, 1,600 detainees in prison. Now, and after the release of some by Mubarak, there are, again according to the official version, 3,000 detainees in prison. Why? Because Husni Mubarak arrested 2,600 in addition to the 1,500 detained by As-Sadat. So Mubarak released 1,000 leaving 3,000 in prison. So, how can we talk about the release of 1,000 and not the continued detention of 3,000? [all previous figures as published] You say he has made some changes at home. What changes has he made? He brought to trial some of those who had accepted bribes but he kept many honorable people in prison. Anyway, why all this clamor about the trial of someone who takes bribes? This is the minimum that a ruler should do.

Those who are in favor of giving Husni Mubarak a chance should say for how long. Should he be given 6 months, 1 year, or forever? What do they want? This approach is a kind of playing for time and a muzzling of the opposition.

[Question] Do you mean Mubarak's refusal to visit Jerusalem and sign an autonomy agreement is a mere detail?

[Answer] That is correct, because the Camp David agreements are still there behind all this. If Mubarak does not visit Jerusalem he will visit Israel. He says he will never recognize Jerusalem as Israel's eternal capital. Well, the United States has not recognized Jerusalem as Israel's eternal capital.

[Question] Are you in contact with the other opposition groups? Are you engaged in a dialogue with them?

[Answer] You know that a relationship between us and any of the official opposition groups or parties would mean that the group or party in question would be hounded by the government. We have roots inside the country and we believe the change must come from within. We express what is in the mind of the opposition at home, or rather what is in the mind of the Egyptian people.

[Question] Has Husni Mubarak tried to contact you?

[Answer] No.

[Question] When Khalid Muhyi ad-Din came to Algeria, did you meet with him?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Why not?

[Answer] The front's political line is now different from that of the [National Progressive Unionist] Grouping Party. The latter seems to be supporting Husni Mubarak now, as Khalid Muhyi ad-Din himself recently said. They will soon discover they have nothing but promises and they will go back to their old line which they followed before As-Sadat's assassination. At that time both the National Front and the Grouping Party moved in the same direction. I believe these are the reasons why no meeting was held between me and Khalid Muhyi ad-Din in Algiers.

[Question] What are the causes of the disagreement between the front and the Communist Party and the grouping abroad?

[Answer] The disagreement between the front and the communists and the Egyptian grouping abroad was over voting. They insisted that decisions should be by unanimous vote and we insisted on decision by absolute majority vote. We believe the unanimous vote approach would mean any group could control the decisions and, therefore, abort the front.

We also had differences of opinion regarding the assassination of As-Sadat.

ECONOMY MINISTER EXPLAINS FOREIGN DEBT SITUATION

PM011317 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 25 May 82 pp 10, 23

[Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Fu'ad Hashim 'Awad interviewed by 'Abd al-Qadir Shuhayb in Cairo -- date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: At the economic conference last February and at the seventh conference of Egyptian economists this month the forecasts were that Egypt would soon face a cash resources crisis as a result of the drop in oil prices, the drop in the amount of transfers made by Egyptians working abroad and the little growth expected in income from tourism and Suez Canal revenues. These forecasts were also confirmed by the World Bank report on the Egyptian economy. Is there any official estimate of the size of these resources in the future? Why have Egypt's revenues dropped?

Answer: These revenues have dropped because of abnormal conditions, the conditions surrounding President as-Sadat's assassination and the consequent state of anxiety and trouble. In normal conditions the opposite can be expected. It is true that fluctuations in oil prices are to be expected at present, but other resources, such as tourism and transfers from Egyptians working abroad, are expected to increase. Tourism is linked to a continuing activity in a world where income is increasing and mobility is increasing. Transfers from Egyptians abroad will also increase because Egyptians have become accustomed to emigrating and working abroad.

Question: But there is also a report by the U.S. Embassy in Cairo about the Egyptian economy predicting a further fall in Egypt's foreign currency income. The report said these currencies are sufficient to meet Egypt's need for basic commodities for only 2 months. Is this estimate correct?

Answer: This report was based on the conditions which Egypt was experiencing in the past few months. There is a trend toward a reduction in Egypt's foreign currency income, but with the return to normal conditions and life the effects of such conditions have begun to lessen. Here I must point to exchange rate policy: If the great difference between the official rate and the free market rate continues to be as it is, we will expect a distortion in the flow of these resources. Instead of currency flowing into the banking system, it will flow into other channels. This is one of the problems we are facing.

Question: Does this mean we should expect a devaluation of the Egyptian pound?

Answer: Not necessarily. Reducing the difference between the official exchange rate and the free exchange rate does not necessarily mean changing the official exchange rate. It would mean discussing the various aspects of the subject. One of the reasons for the drop in the rate of exchange for the Egyptian pounds to the dollar, is speculation, smuggling, doubts and rumors. I would say that there is no inclination to change the rate of exchange.

Dr Fu'ad added: What is more important than all this is each country's natural source for obtaining foreign currency, namely agricultural and industrial exports. In Egypt this source is decreasing instead of increasing.

Question: What is the size of Egypt's current foreign debts? Will we see any effect on the budget and the development plan as a result of the proposals put forward by the economic conference, which call for reducing the amount of foreign loans and relying more on internal sources of finance?

Answer: Our foreign debts at present total 1.5 billion pounds. This debt has accumulated over many years as a result of the balance of payments deficit. For Egypt to repay these debts it must begin by revising the volume of its exports and imports. It was for this reason I recently revised the cash budget which represents the greatest part of the balance of payments or the balance relating to the public sector and government. The cash budget in 1980-81 showed a deficit of 500 million pounds on the current transactions account. The existence of such a deficit means that I should borrow in order to repay and borrow once again in order to meet other commitments. This means an increase in the amount of foreign debts. The deficit in the 1981-82 cash budget has increased to 1.8 billion Egyptian pounds as a result of the drop in Egyptian resources. In the 1982-83 budget I am now trying to return to the 1980-81 deficit, which was only 500 million Egyptian pounds. The matter is still under discussion.

Question: There is obvious official interest in developing exports to Arab and African markets. This raises the question of developing Egypt's economic relations with the Arab countries. Are any efforts being made toward this end?

Answer: I always believe Egypt's economic relations with the Arab countries are important and basic. They must grow continuously. Economic relations between Arab countries are very important and have a good future. If political considerations sometimes affect such relations, this is something that should not happen. These relations must always remain apart from political considerations because they relate to a continuing activity and should not be exposed to shocks. It is a relationship between people that should not be severed, and it is not in anybody's interest for it to be severed.

Question: Following your assumption of office you held economic talks with the U.S. administration in Washington. According to what was announced, the talks resulted in some agreements regarding U.S. loans to Egypt, most important of which is flexibility in the use of loans and permission for Egypt to use the accumulating and frozen amounts of U.S. loans given to Egypt in past years. Has this agreement actually been put into effect?

Answer: With regard to the first part of the question, namely having greater flexibility in the use of loans rather than allocating loans to specific projects, previously we could not use the amounts allocated to a project if implementation faltered or we changed our mind about it. Now it has become our right to act within the various sectors. We have begun implementing this this year.

With regard to the second part of the question, as a result of the inflexible system in past years there has been delay in the implementation of certain projects and, therefore, large amounts of U.S. loans, estimated at $2.5 billion, have accumulated and we have not been able to use them. The system we have agreed upon ensures that the new loans will not accumulate. With regard to the old loans which Egypt did not use, 3 months ago the Cabinet began revising investment programs -- those financed not only by U.S. loans but also by loans obtained from other countries and authorities -- with a view to finding out the reasons for the delay in implementing these projects.

Question: There is a question of particular importance to many Egyptian economists, namely the future of economic relations with Israel. I would first like to know the volume of current trade with Israel and, second, your evaluation of the future course of such relations.

Answer: You know that economic relations with Israel are still in their infancy and very recent. Economic and trade relations usually take time to develop. Trade needs contacts, market research and studies of consumption patterns. Relations are still in their infancy. There is some trade between Egypt and Israel but it is limited and small.

Question: Israel is complaining that official obstacles hinder the flow of exports and goods to Egypt, such as Israel is now allowed to deal with the public sector companies or only one bank in Egypt. The Suez Canal Bank deals with it. It also complains that Jewish trademarks are not allowed to be put on Israeli goods. Is this true?

Answer: This is absolutely not true as far as the official side is concerned. This is evident in the fact that the Suez Canal Bank deals with Israel. Which means that there is no ban on any bank dealing with it since it is part of the banking system. The matter is left to the banks and there is no policy of defining the banks' course. There are also public sector companies that deal with Israel, including a transportation company and a foreign trade company. Not every public sector company in Egypt is supposed to deal with Israel. There might be a commercial system for the market to prevent competition but there is no ban on any public sector company dealing with Israel. We are interested in importing basic goods and there is no justification for opening more doors for the import of nonbasic goods.

Question: What is the volume of current trade with Israel?

Answer: I do not recall the figures.

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL DEPARTS FOR NIGERIA -- Cairo, 30 May (MENA) -- Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ambassador 'Imran ash-Shafi'i left Cairo for Lagos this morning carrying a message from President Husni Mubarak to Nigerain President Shehu Alhaji Shagari. The under secretary will brief Nigerian officials on the recent developments in the Middle East and hold consultations on cooperation between Egypt and Nigeria vis-a-vis international and African issues. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 0914 GMT 30 May 82 NC]

SADDAM HUSAYN, JORDAN'S BADRAN DISCUSS GULF WAR

JN011642 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran today paid a brief visit to fraternal Iraq during which he met with His Excellency President Saddam Husayn and conveyed a message from his brother, King Husayn, dealing with the current Arab stand on the Iraq-Iran war.

During the meeting, which lasted several hours, the two sides exchanged views on the war developments on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland as well as the military situation on the front. They also discussed the establishment of a unified Arab stand to confront the possibilities of the continuation of the war and the expansionist Iranian tendencies toward Iraq and other neighboring Arab countries.

Upon his return to Amman this afternoon, Prime Minister Badran told the PETRA correspondent the Iraqi military situation is sound and firm and the Iraqi people are rallying around their brave leadership. He added that fraternal Iraq, the army and the people, is determined to defend every single inch of Arab soil and to preserve Iraq's Arab identity regardless of all sacrifices and of Iran's vicious and expansionist plans against the Arab nation and its resources.

The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman; Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member and deputy prime minister; and Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, RCC secretary. The meeting was also attended by the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

HUSAYN CALLS FOR 'HIGH LEVEL OF PREPAREDNESS'

JN011328 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jun (INA) -- President Saddam Musayn has chaired a series of meetings with army commanders and generals and with military and party officials in the army. These meetings were attended by Revolution Command Council [RCC] Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister, who spent almost a month in the southern sector of the front.

Last week, President Saddam Husayn held a series of meetings with army generals, commanders and officers in the war front to discuss the war and the recent developments in the southern sector. These meetings lasted for 5 days. The president asserted to the commanders that the new developments in their sectors require a high level of preparedness to fight the enemy and foil its sick dreams and intentions in the southern sector and other sectors of the front.

RAMADAN COMMENTS ON GULF WAR, EGYPT'S ROLE

JN011050 Baghdad in Arabic 0940 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 1 Jun (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, has warned Arab countries, particularly those in the Gulf, of the Tehran rulers' expansionist and covetous designs. He said it is the responsibility of Iraq as well as other Arab countries, particularly the Arab Gulf states, to make a thorough examination of the real identity, actions and intentions of the ruling clique in Tehran. This examination, Ramadan added, will reveal the actual designs of this clique. He explained that history has never recorded any patriotic or progressive role by Khomeyni and his clique. This was stated in an interview published by the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH.

Dealing with the Iraq-Iran war, Ramadan expressed Iraq's hope that the Arab countries' position toward this war will develop, particularly after the exposure of the Iranian rulers' designs. He added that there is a great need for a clear-cut Arab position even if one or two states have deviated from Arab unanimity, because the minority's support for the enemy should in no way prevent the Arab majority from adopting a clear-cut and firm stand on the Iranian enemy and from defining a position on the war. He asserted that under no circumstances should the deviation of one or two states prevent the other Arab countries from supporting justice. On the contrary, silence on the pretext of unwillingness to create discord in Arab ranks has in fact failed to attain the objective.

Touching on Egypt's role toward the war, Ramadan said: The Egyptian officials' avoidance of supporting the enemy since the outbreak of the war has made us happy not only within the context of the war but also within the framework of Egypt's future and return to Arab ranks. He added that this return is something great and important. He said: We are confident that the people who, despite all the U.S. and Zionist attempts to separate Egypt from the Arab fold by all its means, managed [sentence incomplete] cannot but be an effective factor in the Arab nation. He said: We must not spare any effort for the sake of enabling Egypt to forge ahead with returning to the Arab ranks.

Asked by the paper about the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr], Ramadan asserted that this withdrawal will not effect the course of the war and falls within the context of objectives that prompted Iraq to reply to the initial Iranian aggression. He recalled Iraq's assertions since the outbreak of war that it has no covetous designs on Iranian territories.

In conclusion, Ramadan asserted that under no circumstances should the continuation of the war affect the convocation of the nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad. There is nothing that can prevent us from attaining this objective, he added.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON IRAN'S DESIGNS

JN290934 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0855 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 29 May (INA) -- A Foreign Ministry spokesman today stressed that recent statements by officials of the Khomeyni regime constitute further evidence of the deep-rooted trend of blatant interference in the affairs of neighboring countries.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said this evil trend, which is overpowering the mentality of the ruling clique in Tehran, also demonstrates this clique's insistence on imposing sick wishes that contradict all international customs, norms and agreements and UN principles.

In a statement to INA, the Foreign Ministry spokesman added that by going along with the dreams of control, hegemony and blatant interference in the destinies of neighboring countries and people that other officials of the Khomeyni clique are showing, Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Seyyed Raja'i Khorasani, Iran's permanent UN representative, have given irrefutable evidence on the evil and aggressive trend that the ruling clique in Tehran is practicing and confirm its designs for expansion, its insistence on continuing to expose the security and stability of the region to danger and its disregard for the principles of international law and all UN resolutions.

GOOD OFFICES COMMITTEE BEGINS NEW CONSULTATIONS

JN311423 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] The INA correspondent in New Delhi has reported that the members of the Good Offices Committee, which was formed by the Nonaligned Movement to mediate the Iraq-Iran war, have begun a series of consultations on their mission in Havana.

The correspondent cited Indian Foreign Ministry sources as saying that the committee will meet with the Iraqi and Iranian foreign ministers.

The committee, which consists of the Indian, Cuban and Zambian foreign ministers and the head of the PLO Political Department, held an emergency meeting in Havana the day before yesterday and reviewed the possibilities of finding a solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

BAGHDAD PERSIAN: KHORRAMSHAHR RETREAT A 'VICTORY'

NC281542 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 28 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Throughout the 20-month-long war, Iraq has repeatedly announced its willingness to end its hostilities with Iran. In order to express goodwill, Iraq has welcomed mediation efforts by international delegations, the Islamic countries' peace conference and the nonaligned nations. However, Khomeyni's regime -- which supports a continuation of the tension and war within the framework of aggressive objectives -- blatantly rejected any peaceful solutions. Iraq stressed that it will defend its borders at whatever point is deemed necessary in a bid to prevent the continuation of Zionist and imperialist plots hatched by Khomeyni's regime. It stated that this defense may be on Iranian territory or on Iraq's international borders.

It was in implementing this policy that Iraq withdrew its forces from some parts of Iran and stationed them at its borders and strategic points.

Throughout the past 20 months Iraq clearly stated, both officially and unofficially and even in the presence of members of goodwill missions, that it does not covet Iranian territory and that moving its troops into Iranian territory is in self-defense vis-a-vis the expansionism and aggressions by Khomeyni's Zionist regime. In order to remove any pretext from Khomeyni's Zionist regime, which is receiving arms from both East and West -- the occupiers of Jerusalem confessed to having sent millions of dollars worth of war materiel and spare parts to Khomeyni's 100-percent Islamic regime -- Iraq started to gradually shift its forces on Iranian territory. After crushing Khomeyni's forces in Khorramshahr, Dezful and Shush and after inflicting losses of life and material on those who were deceived by Khomeyni, Iraq retreated from Khorramshahr.

The evacuation of Iranians from the Khorramshahr front and from the Dezful and Shush areas was done to show Iraq's goodwill to end the war and bring about peace and a cease-fire as well as to prove that Iraq does not covet Iranian territory. However, Khomeyni's Zionist regime took this as a victory -- and this when 20 months of war clearly showed the incapability of his forces to make the Iraqis retreat.

During the first week of the war, Iraq was able to station its troops along the 1,400-km border with Iran and even inside Iranian territory. This victory was sufficient for Iraq to crush Khomeyni's defeated forces and prevent an aggression against Iraqi territory. But our forces' retreat was aimed at strengthening our borders vis-a-vis the aggressive plots and plans of the Zionist clerical regime's leadership. This cannot be considered a defeat but a victory.

When Iraq clearly announced that it does not covet Iranian territory, that it wants to resolve its differences through peaceful means, when Iraq eventually ordered its troops to retreat to international borders or rearranged its military forces and shifted its troops, then all these steps were taken to prevent Zionist and imperialist plots and to thwart plans by the colonial powers.

However, regimes such as Khomeyni's, Al-Qadhdhafi's and Hafiz al-Asad's are assisting imperialists and Zionists. Knowingly or unknowingly, they are working to the benefit of the occupiers of Jerusalem and imperialism. These are points with which the Muslim people of Iran and of the region are well acquainted. But the day when the peoples of Iran, Syria and Libya will rise and destroy the wretched, reactionary and puppet regimes ruling them is not far off. The tempest will pass but disgrace will remain.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 729

JN011632 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Communique No 729 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 June 1982]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With courage and heroism, the sons of glorious Iraq are continuing their just fighting against the forces of the Iranian regime until it is forced to renounce its sick dreams and recognize our legitimate rights. The results on the battlefront for last night and today are as follows:

At dawn today, an enemy unit attempted to attack our advanced units north of the Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] area. Our units engaged it with various weapons killing 15 and destroying 6 tanks, 1 vehicle, 1 excavator and 3 hardware stockpiles.

Our air force planes today attacked enemy positions, concentrations and military targets in the middle and southern sectors of the front scoring effective hits and returning safely to base.

Two were killed and one hardware stockpile was destroyed in the Mimak area in front of our positions in Sayf Sa'd.

One excavator was destroyed in the Nowsud area.

Thus, the total known enemy losses amounted to 17 killed, and 6 tanks, 1 vehicle, 2 excavators and 4 hardware stockpiles destroyed.

Our sacrifices:

In personnel: nine martyrs in all sectors.
In equipment: one tank and three vehicles damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 June 1982

Iranian Losses 1 June

JN011822 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1808 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The known enemy losses sustained as a result of its unsuccessful attack on part of our forward units north of the Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] area at dawn today in addition to losses reported in our Communique No 729 are as follows:

The enemy lost 150 killed; and 2 Chieftain tanks, 5 armored personnel carriers, [illegible] rocket launchers, 2 106-mm guns and 1 vehicle laden with arms were destroyed.

FIGHTER PLANE OVERFLIES QOM, TEHRAN 2 JUNE

JN020942 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0931 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] A military spokesman has issued the following statement: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

At about 1000 today, one of our valiant fighter planes flew over Qom and Tehran. This warning raid confirms our capability of reaching any spot inside Iran. We repeat our warning to the enemy that any new attempt to bombard Iraqi cities and vital installations will be firmly met as they have been in the last few days until the enemy gives up its empty delusions, aggressive policies and practices, which run contrary to the principles of mankind and legal and international norms.

KUWAITI ENVOY ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD WITH MESSAGE

JN011551 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1533 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jun (INA) -- 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, personal envoy of Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah to his brother, President Saddam Husayn, and Kuwaiti minister of state for Cabinet affairs, arrived in Baghdad this afternoon. It was learned that the Kuwaiti envoy will deliver a message to the president from the Kuwaiti amir.

Delivers Message to Husayn

JN011828 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jun (INA) -- This evening, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn received Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, personal envoy of Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

The Kuwaiti envoy conveyed a message to President Saddam Husayn from the Kuwaiti amir on bilateral relations and the exchange of views on the current Arab situation within the context of consultations between brothers.

The meeting was attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council [RCC], Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member and deputy prime minister; and Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, RCC secretary general and acting chief of the president's office.

Departs 1 June

JN012030 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jun (INA) -- 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for Cabinet affairs and personal envoy of Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah to President Saddam Husayn, left Baghdad for Kuwait this evening after a brief visit during which he conveyed a message from the Kuwaiti amir to the president dealing with fraternal bilateral relations and the current Arab situation within the brotherly consultations between the two countries.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MOROCCO'S BOUCETTA, MESSAGE

JN311711 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 31 May (INA) -- Iraqi President Saddam Husayn received here this evening M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and personal envoy of His Majesty King Hassan II.

During the meeting, Boucetta conveyed to the president a message dealing with the exchange of opinions on the latest Arab developments and the Iraq-Iran war, in addition to bilateral relations. 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, attended the meeting.

The Moroccan envoy arrived in Baghdad this afternoon.

Boucetta Departs 31 May

JN311827 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 May 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 31 May (INA) -- M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and personal envoy of King Hassan II, left Baghdad tonight after conveying an oral message to President Saddam Husayn.

HAMID 'ALWAN LEAVES FOR MOROCCO, ALGERIA

JN290723 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Baghdad, 29 May (INA) -- Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, left for Rabat and Algiers this morning with two written messages from President Saddam Husayn to King Hassan II of Morocco and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

The Iraqi envoy said the two messages deal with President Saddam Husayn's invitation to the Moroccan king and Algerian president to attend the seventh nonaligned conference in Baghdad in September.

OIL MINISTER RETURNS FROM OPEC MINISTERS MEETING

JN011202 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jun (INA) -- Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and oil minister, returned to Baghdad yesterday after heading the Iraqi delegation to OPEC's 64th ministerial conference, which recently concluded its meetings in Quito. The minister also paid a visit to Brazil, during which he held discussions with several officials there to develop bilateral cooperation to serve the interests of their friendly peoples.

OIL DISPUTE WITH SYRIA REFERRED TO OAPEC

JN010844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 1 Jun (INA) -- A prominent Iraqi oil official has expressed the conviction that the OAPEC Judicial Commission, which is currently looking into the Syrian measures -- halting the flow of Iraqi oil via Syrian territory -- will decide in favor of Iraq.

Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Mun'im Hasan 'Alwan explained that Iraq has referred the issue, resulting from the unjustified Syrian measures, to the commission, adding that he is certain of the results, because the pumping of Iraqi oil via Syria was determined by an agreement signed on 26 November 1981, affirming that Syria, under the agreement, was getting tremendous revenues. The Iraqi official said that under the agreement, all disputes will be referred to the OAPEC Judicial Commission or to Arab oil-producing countries: The decision of Hafiz al-Asad's regime is unjustified, one sided, arbitrary and hostile; Iraq has never violated any provision of the agreement. On the contrary, Iraq fulfilled all the provisions with all honesty and good intentions, he added.

KING HUSAYN INTERVIEWED ON PEACE PROSPECTS

PM011623 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 23 May 82 pp 44-52

[Antonio Gambino interview in Amman with King Husayn of Jordan: "Room for Israel Too — date not given]

[Excerpt] Amman -- Question: The Sinai was returned to Egyptian sovereignty on 25 April. How could this influence Cairo's policy?

Answer: I believe the Egyptians' reactions to this event are the same as the reactions of all of us in the Arab world — profound satisfaction that the Egyptian flag is flying again over all national territory, after a long period of occupation.

At the same time, however, if I look back, I believe I was right to maintain from the outset that in the entire matter concerning the Sinai Israel was merely trying to create the impression of giving something away. In fact, what it was giving, or returning, was simply that to which it had never been entitled. Furthermore, by tackling the Sinai problem first, the United States, Egypt and Israel started with the least complicated problem, which does not eliminate the threat that looms over the entire region.

To return to Egypt, I believe its position on what should be the foundation of peace is essentially the same as that of other Arab countries. In other words, the Cairo government is not willing to give up a single inch of Palestinian land or one single Palestinian right. The autonomy negotiations are therefore viewed by the Egyptians as follows: as a step by the Palestinians toward Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied territories and toward self-determination. Israel, on the other hand, has an entirely opposite viewpoint: The occupied territories are Israel's and it will never leave them, and the most it can do is to give those who live as foreigners in a region that it considers Israeli territory the right to control some of their own concerns under a regime of permanent occupation. Obviously these are two diametrically conflicting positions which rule out any progress.

Question: In the Arab world what changes might be prompted by Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai?

Answer: I believe we are approaching the time when the majority of the Arab peoples, who wish to maintain their own identity and their own independence and to work to defend their own interests while bearing in mind their responsibilities toward future generations, will feel the need to restore some kind of cohesion. In this context, we hope Egypt will soon resume its proper role, which it has always performed throughout history, to help attain our shared objectives.

Question: You referred earlier to the Israeli position on the problem of Palestinian autonomy. It seems to me that you believe that Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai therefore constitutes not a significant precedent but rather an exception that confirms the rule — that is, that precisely because they withdrew from the Sinai the Israelis will now try to consolidate their presence in the other occupied territories with every means at their disposal.

Answer: This is precisely my fear, and, more than a fear, it is virtually a reality. During the 1967 war and immediately afterward, we in fact witnessed the expansion of Jerusalem's borders; the successive annexations, through the annexation of the Golan; we saw the demands made by Israel, the settlements policy, the attempts to alter the population balance and to create new situations, first and foremost on the West Bank and Gaza — all extremely serious and dangerous acts which every day added further obstacles to a lasting policy of peace. I therefore believe not only that Israel will try to establish itself permanently in the territories occupied since 1967 but also that it has a threatening attitude toward the rest of this region — toward Lebanon, at least as far as the Euphrates, perhaps toward Syria and particularly toward Jordan.

Question: You spoke before about the alteration of the demographic balance in the occupied territories. What exactly do you mean? Do you mean that the Israeli leaders, finding that they were faced with 1.3 million Palestinians in the West Bank and in Gaza, to which should be added 500,000 Arabs living in the Jewish state, within its 1967 borders, are trying -- to remove at least some of them by force to avoid finding themselves faced with a majority Arab population in a short time?

Answer: That is exactly what worries me.

Question: Are you thinking of a gradual removal? Do you think, as some people do, that if that plan is to be implemented it would require a new war during which, behind the smokescreen of general confusion, hundreds of thousands of Arabs might be forcibly expelled from the occupied territories?

Answer: That is a very real possibility. Another possibility is the outright annexation of the West Bank.

Question: What can Jordan do to avert those initiatives?

Answer: We are trying to do what is possible. The point that must be made clear is that it is a problem that concerns not only us but the whole world, because what is happening has a direct impact on world peace.

Question: Now that the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai has been completed, is it possible to consider a further peace initiative? In other words, could there be another Camp David that would also include Jordan in some way?

Answer: I do not know what could be achieved in that way, in view of the contribution we made during the adoption of UN Resolution 242 and in the following years. The only thing I can see is Israel's completely inflexible policy. Therefore, the problem facing the international community, which has to examine what ought to be done, relates to what can be done. It particularly concerns our friends in the United States, who ought to ask themselves what should be the foundations of peace from the viewpoint of principle. I think many of those principles were present in Resolution 242 -- if not in the letter, certainly in the general interpretation. The question we must ask is therefore: Is that interpretation still valid? Is there still a consensus on what the foundations of peace should be?

Question: Jordan's proposal is: total peace through total withdrawal from the occupied territories. Does "total peace" mean recognition of Israel?

Answer: That is implied in our acceptance of Resolution 242. There cannot be two interpretations of that point: Israel is a reality in this part of the world, and we are not talking about a specter facing us but a reality. When we accepted Resolution 242, that acceptance implied recognition of the right of all to live in peace and security, and that applied to Israel too.

Question: That detail strikes me as important. Because although the Fahd plan talks about the right of the states in the region to live in peace, it may give the impression of deliberately maintaining some ambiguity. Indeed the Saudi Government and its media never talk about Israel but solely about a "Zionist entity." That may, therefore, give rise to the suspicion that a plan like Prince Fahd's, which refers to the "states" of the Middle East, implicitly excludes the Jewish state and still includes the prospect of Israel's elimination. It is, therefore, essential for the word "Israel" to be explicitly spoken, as you are doing.

Answer: I agree. However, the problem can also be posed in a different way, and it is, precisely, what Israel, for its part, is prepared to recognize.

This is a problem that concerns the Palestinians as well. When Israel says it does not recognize the Palestinians' right to a state, or even any Palestinian right to what it regards as its own territory, when Israel does that, it denies the only legal foundation for its own existence, namely the plan to partition Palestine approved by the United Nations in November 1947, which established a Jewish state and a Palestinian state. As far as the Arabs are concerned the problem is this: Which Israel should they recognize? Are we referring to the 1967 borders?

Question: Yes, I think that is a good starting point.

Answer: This is the furthest point we can reach. And as regards the Palestinians and the Israelis, I think that recognition should be reciprocal, in other words it should be possible to reach the point at which there is a definition of which Israel we are discussing. Is it the Israel which is already in southern Lebanon, which has annexed the Golan Heights and which is occupying the whole of Palestine? Or is it the Israel which gradually developed until 1967?

Question: The usual interpretation of the term "total withdrawal" is an Israeli withdrawal to the June 1967 borders. Is it correct to consider this Jordan's position too -- an Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders, with marginal changes of these lines, with a view to guaranteeing the security not only of Israel, but of all the countries in the region?

Answer: This is exactly what we had in mind when we discussed and adopted Resolution 242. The other borders (Israel's borders with Egypt and Syria) are in fact international borders. But ours was also a demarcation line dating from the cease-fire at the end of the 40's, and therefore there was also a possibility of marginal amendments of a mutual nature, based on mutual agreement. Nevertheless, the general principle is total withdrawal. As far as Arab Jerusalem is concerned, our position is that it must return to Arab sovereignty, so that in a peaceful framework it can become the symbol of peace itself, of the unity of all believers -- Muslims, Christians and Jews. But there are other ideas too -- for instance, that Jerusalem should be an international city with a special status, based on the 1947 partition plan. If we move in that direction, however, it must be clear -- as we have repeated many times -- that it must be the whole of Jerusalem and not just the part of it physically occupied in 1967.

Question: As I have already hinted, the Western public, which has an indelible memory of the persecution and massacre of the Jews, could never accept anything that could in any way jeopardize Israel's existence. In view of this I would like to ask you: Do you believe that in the near future the Palestinians could reach, within the framework of a joint Arab stand, a position similar to the one you stated, in other words, a conditional recognition of Israel, that is, one whose quid pro quo would be an identical Israeli stand with respect to the Palestinians' right to self-determination?

Answer: I cannot speak for the Palestinians. But I believe that this evolution is very likely and I believe that the Palestinians consider this the last card in their hand. They will play it when they in turn feel they have been recognized. But as long as there is no sign of such a possibility, they will naturally hold firm to their present stand. Nevertheless, I believe that at a certain moment, when the peace process has been clarified, it is very likely that they will adopt a position of reciprocal recognition with Israel. That is how it should be: on a reciprocal basis.

Question: Israel seems to be moving in the opposite direction. Nevertheless, I believe that it would be worth the Palestinians' while to take an initiative to unfreeze the present situation. Instead, despite some steps forward in certain areas, their position remains uncertain.

Answer: The Palestinians remain uncertain because they have never been offered anything, not anything at all. And it is here that I believe a contribution from the rest of the world could be very important -- to redefine what should be the bases for a real peace, that is, a peace that is not based solely on the present balance of forces but that takes into account justice and what could happen in the future. If, however, we proceed from the current situation -- we have our position and Israel has its own -- I see no possibility of progress. Indeed, I see only the danger which we mentioned earlier -- more violence and increasing regional instability.

Question: Could a modification of Resolution 242 that explicitly stated the Palestinians' right to self-determination instead of just talking about the "refugee" problem be useful at this point?

Answer: Resolution 242 helped, at a particular moment, to define what the general outlines should be for a solution among the belligerent states in the 1967 conflict. An evolution did take place with the Rabat Arab summit in October 1974, when it was realized that the framework had to be enlarged and that the solution of the Palestinain problem had to be an essential part of any comprehensive understanding. So Resolution 242 does not deal with all apsects of the situation, but clearly the Palestinians' rights must be incorporated into any formula aimed at a just and lasting peace.

Question: What can Europe do?

Answer: I believe Europe has done a greal deal, and I hope it will continue along the same path. Indeed, another danger looming in this region is it progressive polarization between East and West -- a phenomenon that would pose a threat to clearly express its own thoughts on what the foundations of a solid peace should be, has helped considerably to set this process moving; but the danger still exists, and there is proof of this in what is happening in Iran. In fact, we can see Israel helping Iran and others within the Arab world itself (Syria -- L'ESPRESSO editor's note) doing the same, in a kind of absurd alliance designed to transform the Arab-Israeli conflict into an East-West conflict. Western Europe can do something to change this situation. It can influence the United States, where a barrier exists against us -- partly due to our inability to skillfully present the justice of our cause -- by defending the general principles. Europe can at least succeed in making many people understand the basic reality of this part of the world. To do this, namely, to arrest the process of the polarization and balkanization of the Middle East, is certainly in your interest too.

SARKIS HOLDS MEETINGS ON SECURITY SITUATION

NC011834 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] The talks that were held in B'abda Palace today dealt with the clashes that are taking place in west Beirut. The talks also touched on the circumstances of U.S. envoy Philip Habib's intended tour of the area.

For this purpose, President Sarkis met successively with the foreign minister, with the Arab Deterrent Forces' [ADF] commander in attendance, who well-informed sources think is likely to go to Damascus; the director general of the internal security [forces department]; the army commander; and [former President] Camille Sham'un with Minister Ilyas al-Hirawi in attendance.

Sham'un, who stayed at the palace for lunch along with Minister al-Hirawi, told newsmen: The subject of President Sarkis' trip to New York has become a closed chapter [bata matwiyan]. He elucidated that the visits of the French premier and of the French education minister did not go beyond the limits of offering condolences or of discussing educational affairs; they did not bear any political significance.

Sham'un also dealt with the speech by General Haig. He expressed the belief that the speech has a political meaning, but that it lacks the practical clarifications which can be made through Mr Philip Habib, who will arrive in Beirut next Monday.

Asked about whether he will raise the subject of the presidential election with envoy Habib, Sham'un said: It is my duty to tell him: The presidential election must be ensured. If the Americans are convinced of what I tell them, then they must find a way [to hold the election] -- and I am not the one to show them this way. The reason is that the Americans have diplomatic ways of tackling matters -- and these might be the very ways that will ensure the freedom and soundness of the elections.

DETERRENT FORCES HALT BEIRUT CLASHES 1 JUNE

NC011336 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Excerpts] In the security domain we report that the clashes that erupted yesterday and renewed today in a number of quarters of the capital, Beirut, have come to a halt.

An official security source of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] Command has announced that ADF patrols have entered the areas of the clashes in Khandaq la-Ghamiq, Al-Basta at-Tahta, the two streets of Al-Arzuni and Al-Qadi and nearby areas as of 1315 [1115 GMT] today. They have dealt with the situation, halting the clashes. The ADF is continuing to tackle the situation to return security and stability to these areas.

Furthermore, the state of caution, which reigned on Corniche al-Mazra'ah this morning, has been definitely eliminated following the entry of the ADF into the areas of the clashes.

An official source stated that the clashes claimed a toll of 6 dead and 28 wounded, who have been moved to the hospitals of the American University, the Islamic Benevolent Society and Al-Barbir.

SOURCE DENIES PLO INVOLVEMENT IN BEIRUT CLASHES

NC020757 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] A responsible source in the Palestinian Revolution has denied reports published by certain information media that certain Palestinian organizations participated in the regrettable incidents that occurred yesterday in Beirut's national area. He said: We in the Palestinian Revolution are concerned to affirm that contrary to what has been published, none of the Palestinian organizations participated in such incidents. We hope the information media will seek accuracy and truth in their reports.

BUTRUS SAYS USSR MUST HAVE ROLE IN LEBANON

NC020741 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] In the course of his assessment of the developments affecting the Lebanese crisis, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus has stated that the United States cannot alone move to resolve the Lebanese crisis and that it is inevitable that the Soviet Union should have a role. However, in the statement attributed to him, Minister Butrus referred to the priority which the U.S. secretary of state had given to the Lebanese issue in his recent speech. Minister Butrus observed that General Haig had not said how Washington was going to act to resolve Lebanon's interlinked problems.

In his statement, the Lebanese foreign minister referred to Philip Habib's new tour and criticized any short term solutions to the Lebanese problems, pointing out that fear of an Israeli-Palestinian confrontation in southern Lebanon is only one aspect of the Lebanese crisis.

NATIONALISTS ISSUE STATEMENT ON ARAB ISSUES

JN011930 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] The Lebanese Nationalist Movement has called on the Arab and Iraqi national, pan-Arab and progressive forces to tackle developments in the Gulf war on the basis of ensuring Iraq's unity, Arabism and sovereignty. The Lebanese Nationalist Movement has rejected the idea of restoring relations with the Egyptian regime as long as it remains committed to Camp David. It also asserted its adherence to the national and pan-Arab conditions for Egypt's return to Arab ranks, and its determination to foil U.S. moves aimed at Arabizing and spreading the Camp David agreement. This came in a statement by the Lebanese Nationalist Movement's Executive Committee following a meeting this afternoon during which it discussed current developments, the results of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the suspect moves aimed at escalating this war.

BRIEFS

NEW IRANIAN AMBASSADOR -- New Iranian Ambassador to Lebanon Musa Fakhra' I-Rohani today presented a copy of his credentials to Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Fu'ad Butrus. [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Jun 82 NC]

VISITING CYPRIOT DELEGATION MEETS WITH AL-ASAD

JN011717 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received a delegation of the Cypriot Democratic Party led by (Alex) Galanos, head of the parliamentary bloc in the House of Representatives. The meeting was attended by Dr Fawwaz Sayyagh, head of the Information and Publication Bureau of the Ba'th Party National Command, and the Cypriot ambassador in Damascus.

During this meeting the president received a message from President Spiros Kyprianou, leader of the Democratic Party and president of the Republic of Cyprus. The head of the Cypriot delegation conveyed to the president the greetings, appreciation and respect of the Cypriot people, who view the president not only as a great Arab leader, but also as a notable world leader and a prominent figure in the national liberation movement. The head of the Cypriot delegation also expressed the Cypriot people's appreciation of the struggle waged by Syria, under the leadership of the president, against imperialism and Zionism. He declared the Cypriot people's support for Syria in its struggle against the Camp David accords and for the sake of the Palestinian people's rights. He said the Cypriot people will not allow its territory to be used against Arab countries.

President Hafiz al-Asad thanked the Cypriot delegation and people for their noble sentiments and stressed that Syria will continue to support its Cypriot friends. Syria, he said, is confident that the peoples of the region are capable of fulfilling their wishes and aims, because history cannot regress.

The president said: Our experiences in Syria have convinced us that peoples determined to achieve victory can overcome all hardships obstructing their way, regardless of how great they are. The president added: Our stands express the wish and desires of the popular masses, which is why we are fully confident in ourselves and in the future, despite all the hardships we are facing.

President Hafiz al-Asad asked the Cypriot delegation to convey his greetings and best wishes to President Spiros Kyprianou and the friendly Cypriot people.

Meets With Ba'th Official

JN012034 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, this afternoon received the Cypriot Democratic Party delegation led by Galanos and discussed the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two parties. The two sides expressed satisfaction with the growth and development of bilateral relations in the interest of serving and bolstering the common struggle of the Syrian and Cypriot peoples.

After reviewing the situation in the Arab arena in light of the mounting imperialist and Zionist onslaught, Comrade al-Ahmar stressed our country's principled stand vis-a-vis the plots being hatched, especially the Camp David accords, and the struggle to topple them and establish just and lasting peace on the basis of regaining the territories and guaranteeing the rights of the Palestinians. Comrade al-Ahmar also stressed the stand of our party and revolution on the Cyprus issue, which is based on the independence and territorial integrity of Cyprus.

The head of the Cypriot delegation expressed his party's and country's support for Syria's firm struggle under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. He also expressed his appreciation for Syria's stand against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

ANTI-IRAQI FRONT ISSUES STATEMENT ON ACTIVITIES

JN011009 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0735 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jun (SANA) -- The popular armed forces command of the Democratic National and Patriotic Front [DNPF] in Iraq has issued Communique No 6, in which it announces that one of its units entered As-Sulaymaniyah on 10 May, searched the houses of a number of the Iraqi regime's men and returned safely to base.

The communique adds that on 11 May, a force belonging to the front entered (Balisan) District and arrested the criminal Farkhan Yusif, a Popular Army element [words indistinct] in Saddam's regime. The communique indicates that on 12 May, a detachment set an ambush on the road of (Jumanwalk), killing five of the regime's men.

On 13 May, a front struggler carried out the people's sentence against criminal Jar Byruz, a member of the so-called private court in Kirkuk, who was recently sent to As-Sulaymaniyah Province with the aim of quelling the popular uprising there. On the same day, a front struggler threw an incendiary bomb at a public intelligence car in Laghdad, killing or wounding its occupants.

The communique says that on 14 May, a joint force of the front entered Irbil and arrested mercenary Muhammad 'Ali Dizzi and 'Aziz Muhammad Amin and opened fire on three cars belonging to Irbil police. On the same day, a front detachment set an ambush near the village of (Haluli) [words indistinct] two soldiers were killed. A fierce battle ensued between the front's elements and the regime's authorities. This resulted in the deaths of 15 of the regime's men and [words indistinct], 2 of the regime's soldiers were captured.

The communique states that on 15 May, the regime's authorities arrested families of the front's elements in the Bangard District. They were went to the As-Sulaymaniyah detention camps. An ambush was set on the road, killing a number of the regime's elements and wounding four others. The communique also states that on 16 May, three elements of the regime with their weapons joined the DNPF. Their names are Salah Ahmad, from (Bastasyn); Husayn Rasul Ahmad, from [words indistinct]; and Khalid Da'ud Shaykah, from Ranya.

Report on Demonstrations

JN020700 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Iraqi masses have mounted their resistance against the agent regime of hangman Suddam Husayn. The popular uprising has been stepped up to overwhelm the township of Sayyid Sadiq in solidarity with the demonstrations raging in Qal'at Dizah, As-Sulaymaniyah, Mosul, (Sanjag), Kirkuk and (Ramiyah) in response to the appeal made by the Democratic National and Patriotic Front [DNPF].

The DNPF information committee has issued a statement on the popular demonstrations 8-10 May. The masses of Sayyid Sadiq demonstrated on 8 May, condemning the agent fascist regime's practices. The statement notes that the regime's lackeys and mercenaries opened fire on the demonstrators, killing Hasan Haj Rahim, Muhammad Haj as-Siddiq, from (Malawid) village, and a 15-year-old girl, (Kujin Haji Mahmud), as well as wounding many others.

The statement says demonstrations in Sayyid Sadiq were staged again on 9 May calling for the overthrow of the agent regime and for the release of all political prisoners. The executioners opened fire on the demonstrators, killing Haydar Najm and wounding others.

The statement greets the demonstrators in Sayyid Sadiq and the struggle of our heroic masses until the agent regime in Baghdad has been destroyed.

IRAQI BA'TH PARTY COMMAND CALLS FOR REVOLT

JN020633 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party command in Iraq has addressed the following appeal to our masses and armed forces in beloved Iraq: To the masses of our great Iraqi people; to all patriotic and progressive forces; to all students and revolutionary intellectuals. You are all urged to support and back your Democratic National and Patriotic Front [DNPF], which is leading the struggle of our Iraqi people during this difficult phase in which our homeland if facing the gravest dangers as a result of the criminal policy of the hangman of Iraq, Saddam Husayn. This criminal has drowned our country in a sea of blood and has exposed it to destruction and ruination in a mad, aimless war waged only to satisfy his spiteful and sick whims and appetite and to please his imperialist and reactionary masters.

O free strugglers, you are all requested to join the revolution in the northern region of the country, led by the DNPF, to overthrow the agent fascist regime and set up a national coalition government, which is bound to achieve democracy for Iraq and autonomy for Kurdistan.

O free strugglers of our heroic masses, you are urged to join the front, revolution and revolutionaries to uproot the elements of corruption and destroy the caches of treason.

The Ba'th Party command in Iraq has also addressed the following appeal to the officers, NCO's and soldiers of the noble army that created the glorious dawn of March, July and Ramadan.

O valiant soldiers, the Ba'th Party command in Iraq urges you to join its ranks and positions in the northern region of the country to struggle alongside your struggler Ba'thists and to participate in the battles against traitor Saddam Husayn and his criminal clique. The hangman of Iraq and his treasonous clique has brought catastrophies and ordeals to Iraq and crowned his agentry by waging his made war against his neighbor, Iran. This war has claimed and still is claiming the lives of thousands of our people and causing destruction and ruination to the country.

The sons of your people expect you to avenge the wounded honor of the country. You should join your people and struggling party to defend the objectives of the toiling masses. The hangman is seeking to mutilate the slogans and objectives of our beloved Iraq. You should join your Ba'th Party command in Iraq and fight alongside your comrades to destroy the bloody regime.

Victory is always ours, and the banners of unity, freedom and socialism will continue to fly high in the skies of our great Arab homeland despite the rancor and poison of the traitors and hangmen. The hangman and his agent clique will kneel before your strong and great will.

FINANCE MINISTRY READIES LIST OF 'SECRET DEMANDS'

TA290926 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Economic circles in Jerusalem are saying it is worth taking advantage of what they regard as the pleasant atmosphere in Washington to raise new demands [tvi'ot]. Our correspondent Gid'on Zelinger has learned that the Finance Ministry has a list of secret demands. One is that the United States adjust the amount of aid to the amount of debt servicing, a demand that was partly accepted last week by one of the Senate committees.

Another demand, which has not yet been raised, concerns promoting bilateral trade by reducing tariffs along the lines of the agreement Isarel has with the EEC. The finance minister believes that following his talks in Washington about 2 weeks ago, there is a reasonable chance progress on this matter will be achieved.

The trade and industry minister has said that if Israel's proposals are accepted, trade with the United States may increase greatly. Last year, Israeli-U.S. trade increased by 30 percent. This matter will be discussed with a U.S. trade official when he arrives in Israel next month.

CABINET HOLDS ECONOMIC AFFAIRS DISCUSSION

TA301704 Jerusalem Domestic Service in hebrew 1600 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Finance Minister Yoram Aridor said today there is no place for new social welfare legislation that will require additional expenses. In an economic affairs discussion at today's Cabinet meeting, Aridor mentioned proposed legislation on making kindergarten education free and on establishing a minimum wage. He also spoke about the difficult situation in markets abroad that is liable to adversely affect exports.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin said wage increases should not be permitted and that the standard of living should be maintained at its present level. The Treasury director general and the director of the Budget Department said that the struggle must be focused on the wage front, and that care should be taken to execute the policy that has already been approved, especially the budget policy.

Our economic affairs correspondent notes that those who participated in the discussion agreed that there is no place for wage increases without growth in production. Next week, Aridor is supposed to bring to the Cabinet a proposal on economic matters, but it is not expected to contain policy changes.

CABINET DISCUSSES SHARON'S TRIP, ARMS TO IRAN

TA011237 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] The Cabinet met in special session this morning to hear a report from Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon on his talks in the United States. Devora Nahshon has the details:

[Begin Nahshon recording] The Cabinet heard a report from the defense minister on his visit to the United States and his talks there with Secretary of State Haig, Defense Secretary Weinberger, members of the Congress and the media. Sharon reported that his talk with U.S. officials took place in a good atmosphere and he denied reports that discussions he had with Caspar Weinberger had been unpleasant.

On the issue of his statement about Israeli aid to Iran, Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor said there was not significant disagreement within the Cabinet over Sharon's remarks and handling of the affair.

Prime Minister Begin expressed his appreciation to Defense Minister Sharon on his visit and talks in the United States. The prime minister also told the Cabinet of recent messages he had received from President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig and his answers to them.

Also in today's Cabinet meeting Foreign Minister Shamir spoke about the visit of Belgian External Affairs Minister Tindemans and what was called Tindemans' encouraging statements on autonomy and the Camp David peace process. [end recording]

BEGIN READY TO ATTEND TRIPARTITE SUMMIT IN U.S.

TA011511 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin is ready to attend a summit meeting with the U.S. and Egyptian presidents if such a meeting is convened in Washington. This emerges from remarks Mr Begin made today at the Cabinet session. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that the prime minister nevertheless emphasized he would not agree to participate in a summit meeting in Washington to duscuss the autonomy issue unless it is determined that the Egyptians are not boycotting Jerusalem as an additional venue for the talks.

In the Cabinet session today, the prime minister took issue with remarks to this effect made by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali. Mr Begin added that the Cabinet would hold a political debate on the eve of his departure for the United States in mid-June. The prime minister informed the ministers about the contents of messages he had recently received from the U.S. President and from the secretary of state and the replies he sent. Our correspondent points out that the messages sent by the U.S. officials are formulated in a very friendly manner, although they define the U.S. position regarding the behavior called for due to the tension on the northern border. It seems that the two countries do not see eye to eye on this issue.

The prime minister wrote Secretary Haig that Israel would continue to protect its citizens against acts of terror. In conclusion, the prime minister pointed out that current relations between the two countries are extremely friendly.

SHARIR CRITICIZES SHARON'S IRAN ARMS REMARKS

TA011544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] At the Cabinet session Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir said that the defense minister's remarks about Israeli supplies of military equipment to Iran had seriously damaged Israel. According to Sharir, this business does not affect the U.S. administration but rather the American people who have not yet recovered from the trauma of the seizure of the Tehran embassy personnel.

Sharir also expressed concern about leaks regarding sensitive security affairs, including early reports about the plan to bomb the Iraqi nuclear reactor. In the session, Sharir and Burg leveled criticism at the latest public remarks made by the chief of staff. While quoting reports published in the United States on the eve of his visit, the defense minister claimed that elements in the U.S. administration sought to calumniate and vilify Israel by saying that through its arms sales to Iran it had become the partner of the Devil. The defense minister emphasized that he had not been the one who had disclosed the fact but that rather he was forced to put things in the right perspective. Burg proposed that information about arms sales should be released in the future only after a decision to that effect is made by the pertinent officials.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES SUNDAY TIMES ARMS REPORT

TA011924 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Foreign Ministry Spokesman Avi Pazner tonight denied outright a report published in the SUNDAY TIMES alleging that an Israeli aircraft carrying Gavri'el missiles had landed in Peru. The SUNDAY TIMES reported that in Peru the missiles were subsequently transferred to an Argentine aircraft. The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem emphasized that the SUNDAY TIMES report is part of a campaign against Israel. He emphasized that Israel has never sold Gavri'el or any other missile systems to Argentina.

LABOR SEEKS INVESTIGATION INTO ARMS EXPORTS

TA301600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] The Labor Party is demanding an investigation into Israel's arms export policy. The party's reactions team has called for the establishment by the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee of a subcommittee to investigate the issue. This comes in the wake of the publicizing of several miserable affairs, as the announcement phrases it, that damage Israel's image in the world.

U.S. SAID READY TO RESOLVE DISAGREEMENTS

TA011009 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Report by 'Uzi Benziman]

[Excerpt] Over the last 24 hours the U.S. administration has taken pains to let Israel know of its intention to identify the disputes that arose during Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon's visit to Washington and to pave the way for successful agreements [sikumim] during the prime minister's upcoming talks with President Reagan this month.

Messages reaching Jerusalem from Washington say the administration's approach to Israel's needs is positive and that no negative feeling should exist because of the publicity that accompanied the defense minister's latest trip to the United States. The Reagan administration does not regard Sharon's visit as a failure, although it does believe more could have been gained from it. In any event, the administration is indicating that it wants Mr Begin's upcoming trip to be a friendly one that will yield positive results.

EGYPT'S 'ALI TO DELIVER 'URGENT LETTER' TO BEGIN

TA010541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali is to come to Jerusalem tomorrow to deliver to the prime minister an urgent letter from President Mubarak. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on this surprising move:

[Begin Schiffer recording] The announcement on the urgent message President Mubarak wants to send the prime minister was received in Jerusalem with absolute surprise. Israel's Ambassador to Cairo Moshe Sason, who was summoned to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry yesterday, later had difficulty explaining the expected content of the Egyptian president's letter. There is no doubt that 'Ali's mission to Jerusalem shows the importance Egypt attaches to this move. It is impossible to discern Egypt's intentions from the remarks made yesterday by Dr Mustafa Khalil, currently in Israel, to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. It is necessary to hold consultations in view of the events in the Iran-Iraq war, the former Egyptian prime minister said. Egypt and Israel have signed a peace treaty and they must hold a dialogue on regional affairs.

Egypt is concerned about the possibility that Iran will win its war with Iraq and will thus sweep the Muslim world into an eddy of radicalism which will undermine regimes and upset the delicate regional balance. In his letter President Mubarak may express his opinion on the idea of convening a summit in Washington in the middle of this month to discuss ways of resuming the autonomy talks. These assessments will be reinforced or confirmed tomorrow, upon the unexpected arrival of the Egyptian deputy prime minister in Jerusalem. [end recording]

KHALIL WARNS OF IRANIAN DANGER ON EASTERN FRONT

TA311357 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 May 82 pp 1, 15

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent 'Oded Granot]

[Text] "The fall of Iraqi strongman Saddam Husayn's regime will only serve to enhance the dangers to Israel from the 'Eastern front'," warned Dr Mustafa Khalil, the deputy chairman of the Egyptian ruling party, in a conversation with MA'ARIV last night.

Dr Khalil, who heads an Egyptian delegation currently in Israel as the guest of the Labor Party, argued that the aid Israel has been extending to Iran might ultimately harm Israel's own interests. He pointed out that the rise of a pro-Iranian or pro-Syrian regime in Baghdad will end the rivalry between the Ba'th factions in Damascus and Baghdad and will form a more tangible military threat to Israel "within the framework of the eastern front."

The developments in the Persian Gulf in view of the Iraqi defeats on the battlefront yesterday featured prominently in the talks held between the Labor Party leaders and the Egyptian delegation, which includes Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and the chairman of the parliament's Foreign Relations Committee, Muhammad 'Abdallah. In their talks, the two parties agreed that there is a need to take action to curb the danger of the expansion of "Khomeynism" in the Middle East.

However, when the Israelis talked about the need to consolidate a "regional" strategy composed of Egypt and countries like Jordan and Saudi Arabia in order to halt the spread of the Khomeyni-Style revolution, the Egyptians made it plain that they thought it would be impossible to incorporate Saudi Arabia in such an alliance, if it includes Israel too, unless the Palestinian problem is resolved.

The Israelis replied that the resolution of the Palestinian problem might take a long time, whereas the dangers emanating from the Persian Gulf are real and immediate.

Egyptian sources said last night that already at an early stage of the fighting in Khuzestan, Cairo had assessed that the Iraqi Army was about to suffer a defeat, and this was one of the reasons that prompted Egypt to dispatch large quantities of arms and equipment to Iraq. Dr Ghali, Dr Khalil and others emphasized last night that Egypt has no intention of sending Egyptian soldiers off to fight along with Iraq in the Persian Gulf.

In the course of the first day of talks with the Labor Party leaders, the leaders of the Egyptian delegation insisted on their country's determination to bolster the peace process between the two countries, despite such disputes as the issues of Jerusalem, Tabah and others. Dr Khalil noted the need to take action to separate economics from politics in the realm of Iraeli-Egyptian ties and expressed his willingness to take personal action to promote links between the two peoples.

EGYPTIAN NDP DELEGATION MEETS NAVON, SHAMIR

TA311410 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 31 May 82

["Midday Newsreel" report by Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a on Egyptian delegations' meetings with President Navon and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir -- at the Foreign Ministry -- live]

[Text] It is absolutely clear that the members of the Egyptian delegation, especially Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, are trying to keep a low profile, as they say, in all that is connected with their visit to Jerusalem, in their talks with the president and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Here is what the delegation's leader, Dr Mustafa Khalil, told us on leaving the meeting with Shamir.

[Begin Khalil recording -- in English] As a delegation from the National Democratic Party we knew that the custom in Israel that a delegation from a foreign party who comes to Israel and meets with the opposition has also to meet with the foreign minister. [end recording]

[Barnea'a translates and continues] This, Khalil said, is also a reciprocal visit for Shamir's visit to Egypt. We did not discuss any political matters in the talk, Mustafa Khalil said, and he does not understand why the problem of Jerusalem is being raised now or why it is being claimed that Egypt is trying to boycott Jerusalem. For more than 2 years, Khalil said, we have held autonomy talks outside of Jerusalem and the matter was not broached during these negotiations. And what is the connection, he said, between President Mubarak's visit to Jerusalem and the autonomy talks? A visitor in any country has the right to decide what places to visit and what sites to see, even on a state visit.

We asked Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir if the matter of Egypt's boycott of Jerusalem was raised in the talk today.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] We held a pleasant talk; we exchanged ideas on relations between our two countries, on the future development of ties, on the regional political situation, on the Iran-Iraq war and on Egypt's economic problems. We did not discuss practical subjects on which bilateral discussions are being held.

[Barne'a] Not the matter of autonomy negotiations either?

[Shamir] Nothing. We did not talk about autonomy, not about all those matters. This was a private visit by the delegation. Dr Khalil does not represent the Egyptian Government today; the talk was free.

[Barne'a] Is it significant that despite all that has been said recently Dr Ghali came to Jerusalem and met with you and the president?

[Shamir] This is what we have said all along. The Egyptians, the representatives of Egypt, began to come to Jerusalem for talks with us long ago, after the late President as-Sadat made a decision on this matter. They are only insisting today not to discuss the autonomy in Jerusalem. I do not see any logic in that. What is the difference between autonomy and other matters? [end recording]

That was Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. From here -- from the Foreign Ministry -- the Egyptian delegation left for a visit to Kibbutz Qiryat 'Anavim. Incidentally, Mustafa Khalil himself is busy writing a book about Israel and he is very interested in the Cibbutz; this subject was also raised in the talk with the president. Khalil was particularly interested in the transition the kibbutzim in Israel are making from agriculture to industry.

Perhaps one further word about the meeting with the president: Apparently two political subjects were in fact raised.

Butrus Ghali told President Navon that Egypt's position concerning the European initative is that the Egyptians believe that the Europeans must not be indifferent to the Middle East problem, but they ask the Europeans to coordinate their positions with the United States, that is to say, to join the Camp David process.

Khailil said that he does not expect the renewal of diplomatic relations between Egypt and the Arab states in the immediate future. However, he said, we are not in a hurry. We will not go to the Arab League which has transferred its headquarters from Cairo to Tunis, as long as it does not return to Cairo.

They also discussed President Mubarak's role in the peace process from the beginning. However, the discussion with the president centered mainly on social and cultural matters.

Further Details

TA311558 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today met with Mustafa Khalil and Butrus Ghali, the heads of the Egyptian party delegation now in Israel. Referring to President Mubarak's refusal to visit Jerusalem, Dr Khalil said an official visitor can decide where he wants to visit. As for the autonomy talks, he said: Egypt does not understand the Israeli demand [tevi'a] to hold the autonomy talks in Jerusalem. Our political correspondent Gad Becker reports:

[Becker] The normal relations between Israel and Egypt today, 1 month after the completion of the Sinai evacuation, Mustafa Khalil said to the foreign minister, are proof that the Israeli fears about Egypt's intentions after the withdrawal and the hopes in the Arab world for a severing of relations between Cairo and Jerusalem were false. Khalil is the deputy chairman of the Egyptian ruling party and he, together with Butrus Ghali, repeat their emphasis: Egypt is working to renew its relations with the Arab world, but this will not be at the expense of the relations with Israel. This is a message from President Mubarak, they said, and from the Egyptian nation.

Foreign Minister Shamir pointed to the fears in Israel that the PLO will try to damage the building of relations between Egypt and Israel. The minister also raised the issue of the Iran-Iraq war and the visitors from Egypt replied: A victory by Iran would result in instability for the entire area. It is true that Saddam Husayn, the ruler of Iraq, was one of the first to boycott Egypt after it signed the peace agreement, but today people in Cairo think it is worth helping the Iraqi nation. The foreign minister asked: Will these developments not accelerate Egypt's return to the Arab world and Khalil's evaluation was that it is still a question of time.

After the talk, in reply to questions by journalists, Khalil, with amazement, rejected Israel's demand to hold the autonomy talks in Jerusalem. He almost dismissed with a wave of the hand the link between Israel's demand [drisha] and Mubarak's refusal to visit the capital and added:

[Begin Khalil recording -- in English] I can say simply, a visitor to any country has the right to decide what sites and what places he would like to see, even in a state visit, because we can remember that once President as-Sadat came here and visited Haifa alone, without coming to Jerusalem. [end recording]

KHALIL: CAIRO NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR AUTONOMY IMPASSE

TA011031 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Former Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil says that Jerusalem's problem was not created by Cairo and that whoever is responsible for it should resolve the problem.

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He says that when he served as prime minister he was informed that the late President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin decided to exchange in Jerusalem and Cairo the documents ratifying the peace treaty. However, after consulting As-Sadat, he then contacted Israel's ambassador to Cairo to inform him that Egypt would not agree to have the ceremony in Jerusalem. The ceremony subsequently took place in Umm Khushayb.

In a news conference in Tel Aviv, Dr Khalil noted that until the dispute erupted no party had demanded that the autonomy talks be held in one of the capitals. He called on the Israeli Government not to place additional obstacles on the path of negotiations.

The former Egyptian prime minister also called on the Palestinians and Jordan to join the peace process, emphasizing that his government believes that it is in the Arab countries' interests to establish peace with Israel now. He noted that although Egypt is committed to the Camp David accords it does not ignore new proposals both from inside and outside the Middle East to expand the peace process.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

TA011445 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Excerpts] It is impossible for one party to demand that the talks be held according to his conditions or they should not be held at all. We always agreed to hold negotiations without preconditions and this always was the Israeli side's position. These remarks were made by former Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil about Israel's demand that the autonomy talks be held in Jerusalem. Dr Khalil said this in a joint news conference with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres at the end of a visit by a delegation of the Egyptian ruling party, which was the Labor Party's guest. Our Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a attended the news conference:

[Begin recording] [Barne'a] At the beginning of the news conference Mustafa Khalil assured everyone: Our talks with the opposition party is not interference in Israel's domestic affairs. However, it is important to exchange views and hold meetings, he said, and our party, although it is called the National Democratic Party, is a socialist party with the same goals and principles as those of the Israeli Labor Party. Khalil reiterated Egypt's commitment to the peace process and the Camp David accords although he did not reject outright new proposals which will come from other elements, an allusion to the 8-point Fahd plan of course. He called on the Palestinians and Jordanians to join the negotiations and repeated the surprise felt over the condition presented by Israel on holding the autonomy negotiations in Jerusalem.

[Barne'a -- translates and continues] Blowing up situations out of proportion and insignificant difficulties are out of place in my opinion, Khalil said: It is impossible for one party to say that the talks must be held according to its conditions or not at all. This has never happened in the previous negotiations. We always agreed to hold negotiations without preconditions and this was always the Israeli position too.

For the first time Khalil disclosed that it was he who urged the cancellations of the Begin-As-Sadat agreement to exchange the ratification papers of the peace treaty in Jerusalem. On his initiative, and after contacts he held with the then Israeli Ambassador to Cairo, Eliyahu Ben-Elisar and the prime minister, Israel agreed to holding the ceremony at the U.S. early warning station in Umm Khushayb.

Khalil was also indignant about the manner in which the Israeli Government conducted itself concerning President Mubarak's visit to Jerusalem. Without mentioning the foreign minister's name he alluded to remarks Shamir made in a talk with President Mubarak.

[Khalil -- in English] Unfortunately there came a situation which was not started by Husni Mubarak but leaked to the press in Israel, in the time when we were discussing ways and means to try to find a solution. Then, all of a sudden, the Egyptian officials were met by another official, or a counterofficial position from the Israeli Cabinet which in my opinion was not the proper way to address the president of another country and a friendly country, and I am saying it very friendly.

[Barne'a -- translates and continues] Kahlil added that if he were in President Mubarak's place and were addressed in such a manner, he would never have accepted it.

It was not Egypt that started the Jerusalem problem and the one who raised it should solve it, according to Mustafa Khalil.

In conclusion, we also asked the host, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres, whether the matter of resuming the autonomy negotiations in Jerusalem was raised in the talks with the Egyptians.

[Peres] The Egyptians claimed that it had in fact been agreed that the talks not be held in the capitals, neither in Cairo nor in Jerusalem. We were a little surprised about this since we were not aware of it before and (?have to) check whether such understanding had or had not existed. If such an understanding existed this is a completely different matter. We highly recommended the continuation of the talks on the autonomy issue. We expressed our opinion that it is possible to overcome the existing differences and I think that our remarks left an impression on the Egyptian delegation members. We said that under no circumstances should the negotiations be ended. [end recording]

SASON: 'BREAKTHROUGH' IN ECONOMIC TIES WITH EGYPT

TA011904 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Israel's ambassador to Cairo, Moshe Sason, says that there is a breakthrough in economic ties with Egypt. The atmosphere in the talks Industry Minister Pat is holding in Egypt is very positive. Harley Braidman reports:

[Begin recording] The Egyptian supply minister has issued a directive to all the public sectors that government factories can trade with Israel without any restrictions. As the public sector accounts for about 80 percent of imports, this development opens vast new trading opportunities for Israel. Gid'on Pat is also meeting the head of the Egyptian central bank. It is hoped that instead of trading being done with one commercial bank, as at present, ties will be expanded. The Israeli minister would like to see a meeting between the Israeli and Egyptian central bank governors to expand contact.

The director general of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Avraham Asheri met the director of the Egyptian investment center, who expressed great interest in Israeli cooperation in joint projects with American economic financing.

There is also a change in atmosphere regarding visas for Egyptians wanting to visit Israel. Egyptian papers are now available for Israeli business advertisements. Koor Trading Company will soon be registered as an Israeli firm operating in Egypt instead of as subsidiary of Koor Trading in Germany. [end recording]

TELEM EXPECTED TO JOIN COALITION NEXT WEEK

TA310622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Menahem Begin will formulate a political document that will serve as the basis for Telem's joining the coalition. This was agreed upon last night in a meeting between the leaders of the coalition and Telem representatives at the prime minister's residence. In the document Israel's commitment to carry out the Camp David agreement and its opposition to transfer Judaea and Samaria to foreign sovereignty will be stressed.

Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that at the meeting last night an acrimonious discussion was held about Telem's demand to unilaterally establish autonomy, but it appears that the prime minister will not make a commitment in this matter. The coalition leaders expect Telem to join the government next week once the problem of the portfolio to be given Telem MK Mordekhay Ben-Porat is resolved.

Begin on Telem Commitment

TA020545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin is unwilling to make a commitment to Telem that Israel will unilaterally implement autonomy in the territories. In a political document delivered by Mr Begin yesterday to the leaders of Telem, he proposes that they raise this idea in the government at any time they find suitable once they have joined the coalition. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports that the differences in opinion also remain unresolved concerning the government's intention to demand sovereignty over Judaea and Samaria after the 5 years of autonomy, an idea which Moshe Dayan had opposed at the time.

Meanwhile, our correspondent has learned that Telem's Zalman (Shuval) asked to be appointed as Israel's ambassador to the United Nations or chairman of the Bank of Israel's advisory committee. The continuation of the coalition negotiations was postponed to next week, while Telem members discuss the prime minister's document.

LABOR'S PERES INTERVIEWED ON PARTY POLITICS

TA292010 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 May 82

[Interview with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres by Menashe Raz at Ben-Gurion Airport upon Peres' return from European tour -- live]

[Text] [Question] Mr Peres, good evening. You return to Israel to face the problems afflicting your party, with the threat of a split hovering over the Alignment.

[Answer] I am sure that this threat will pass. Both in MAPAM and in the Labor Party there are members who believe that the Alignment should split for electoral and political reasons. I think that this is a mistake; the unity of the Labor Party in Israel should be maintained. As for the case in question [the incorporation of Knesset Members Amnon Linn and Yitzhaq Peretz in the Alignment] I think that we have a solution to propose. I will submit this proposal to my colleagues and I hope they accept it.

[Question] Would you elaborate on the proposal?

[Answer] I would rather tell my colleagues first, lest they be taken by surprise when they hear it on television.

[Question] Mr Peres, in the United States the defense minister stated that Israel had supplied military equipment to Iran. I would like you to comment on both the very supply of military equipment to Iran, as well as on the statement itself.

[Answer] I think that both facts bring up very difficult questions. Iran's is not just a military victory; it might also be ideological. Iran represents the most extreme force in the Muslim world and it wants to ignite the Middle East. We must be very cautious in these matters. It may very well be that their fanatic religion is even more dangerous than their military victory. I cannot see why we had to publish this fact. Must we be involved in every conflict with our $25 million? [sentence as heard] Generally speaking, I see that our officials are now beginning to tell of arms deals. This makes no sense; it is unnecessary and incomprehensible and it does not benefit the State of Israel in any way.

[Question] I have learned that you held a talk with the Lebanese representative in Helsinki [At the Socialist International meeting]. Would you elaborate on the contents of that talk?

[Answer] There was a very harsh argument between the Lebanese representative and myself. I told her, in short, that we did not want to turn Israel into another Lebanon. I told her: You speak about a Jewish-Arab state, about all the religions, but what is happening in your country? Why do you not live together? Later, she wanted to exchange several words with me, and she said: You are very wrong, the Arab world is currently willing to make peace; if you do not seize this willingness the Arab world will again be stricken with extremism and belligerency, and you must act quickly. I replied: We are ready, but we have no one to talk to because the PLO is out of the question.

[Question] You met the French president yesterday and today. Would you comment on the political aspect of these meetings?

[Answer] First of all, as far as Israel is concerned, both yesterday and today President Mitterrand said the following: The relationship between France and Israel will not be connected or influenced by the relationship with the Arab and African worlds. This relationship stands on its own merit, it will remain open, warm, close and stable.

The Versailles conference convenes within a few days; this is one of the most important conferences from the political and economic points of view. It will be attended by U.S. leaders and the leaders of the industrialized countries. It is thought that the Middle East issue will also come up at the conference. The French president sought my opinion on all the developments in all the regions -- my assessment of the Iran-Iraq war, the situation in Lebanon, our relationship with Egypt. He told me about his trip to Africa, saying he found informal closeness in several countries although he also encountered significant opposition in some others. He spoke optimistically about the relationship with the Egyptians and he was very unambiguous about the attempt to commit terrorist acts against France. He is very well aware of who the perpetrators of this terrorism is and he was very firm on this point.

The talks were very comprehensive, very informal and candid. I must tell you that I came back feeling really secure about the attitude of this man who has changed things in France. The atmosphere somehow reminded me of the first Kennedy period in the United States.

[Question] I thank you very much.

LIBYA

OFFICIALS HOLD MEETINGS WITH FRANCE'S CHEYSSON

Al-'Ubaydi Dinner

LD011026 Tripoli JANA in English 0920 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Jun (JANA) -- The secretary of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, last night held a dinner banquet in honour of Claude Cheysson, the French foreign minister, who is currently visiting the jamahiriyah. The banquet was attended by a number of secretaries and members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the jamahiriyah.

Jallud Reception

LD011418 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud this morning received Claude Cheysson, French external relations minister, and his accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by the secretary of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau and the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in France.

Al-'Ubaydi, Cheysson Speeches

LD011434 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Libyan-French talks continued this morning. A plenary session was held between 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the people's committee for the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, and Claude Cheysson, French external relations minister.

'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi delibered a speech at the start of this session, in which he expressed his hope for the development of bilateral relations and the strengthening of bilateral cooperation. He stressed the need for security and stability in the Mediterranean basin and for the sea to be a region of peace and security free of foreign bases. He explained the Jamahiriyah feels its neutrality is being threatened as long as bases exist along the shores of the Mediterranean, which are being used to intimidate, threaten and aggress against the Libyan Arab people. He said bases and missiles in countries the jamahiriyah threaten our security and the security of all countries on the Mediterranean Sea. He also said our anxiety is heightened and the correctness of our course confirmed by the American aggression against our territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra, which sprang from bases in countries in the Mediterranean basin. Hence, the neutrality of countries is threatened as long as major powers exploit bases in the Mediterranean.

Regarding Africa, he pointed out that the jamahiriyah considers the OAU to be the framework defining relations of cooperation among African states and affirming the freedom of Africans. Accordingly, we stress to all our friends that we in the jamahiriyah do not accept that relations among African states can be constituted through any framework other than that of the OAU. The jamahiriyah will resist the attempt of any world power to impose its guardianship on African relations. There are no reservations about relations on mutual respect.

Regarding the Palestinians, the secretary of the people's committee for the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison stressed that the jamahiriyah considers the right to self-determination and the establishment of a Palestinian state led by the PLO to be the basic issue in resolving this question.

Any initiative put forward and [word indistinct] the posture of the Palestinian revolution, the posture of Syria and the posture of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front will not succeed in any way. He stressed the need to halt all assistance to and backing of South Africa and the need to back the struggle of the people of South Africa.

Regarding bilateral relations, he stressed the jamahiriyah is prepared to bolster existing cooperation and this cooperation must cover cultural, technical, economic and all other spheres.

Claude Cheysson delivered a speech in which he expressed France's complete readiness to develop its relations with the jamahiriyah and to bolster without restrictions all cooperation. He said the French Government is encouraging French companies and organizations to strengthen their relations with the jamahiriyah. He said the best proof of this is that when we were asked to evacuate our citizens from the jamahiriyah, we refused. Instead France encouraged the strengthening of cooperation and did not put any travel restrictions on its citizens to or from the jamahiriyah.

The French external relations minister said French-Libyan relations went through a certain phase as a result of differences of opinion on many African issues. I admit this and now regret it. It will not be repeated in the future because we will have direct discussion of issues that concern us. He stressed France unreservedly supports the right to self-determination of the Palestinian people in establishing a state on their soil and is prepared to develop its relations with the PLO, which it considers the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Cheysson Departure

LD011832 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1805 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Jun (JANA) -- French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson left Tripoli this evening at the end of his brief visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jahamiriyah, during which he held talks aimed at bolstering relations between the two countries.

The talks covered stability and security of the Mediterranean basin, both countries' policies on Africa, cooperation in all fields and world issues of common interest.

HABRE FORCES CLAIM CAPTURE OF CHADIAN TOWN

LD282038 Tripoli JANA in English 1746 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Paris, 28 May (JANA) -- The representative of the Northern Forces of Hissein Habre in Europe announced that Habre forces yesterday captured Massakory, 46 km north east of Ndjamena.

In a statement published in Paris, he said Habre's forces are able to take over Ndjamena, it is not a military problem. He added Habre's forces will soon take over Doujia [as received] and Massaguet villages, 80 km from the capital.

AL-QADHDHAFI GREETS ARGENTINA'S GALTIERI

LD281118 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 26 May 82

["Text" of telegram from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri]

[Text] On the occasion of the Argentine people's National Day, on which Argentina achieved its independence and its own identity and severed its subvervience to the colonialist kingdoms of Europe, we are honored to congratulate it on the anniversary of this day and to laud the struggle of the great Argentine people to reaffirm freedom and sovereignty.

We are convinced that this great people once again will triumph over the forces of British colonialism that moved from the most remote northern point of the globe to impose obsolete colonialist concepts on the southern hemisphere and to encroach upon territorial lands and waters to which Britain has no right whatsoever and which belong to the Argentine people from the point of view of extension of territory, proximity and legitimate rights, in accordance with the values of logic, equity and civilization.

We also express our full support for the Argentine people in their struggle and loudly declare that we side with them in their struggle and just cause against a barbaric invasion that revives an outdated, disfigured, deformed image of defaced, ugly colonialism with its armadas and pirates, that senselessly and irresponsibly lays open to danger the security of the peoples of Latin America and poses a threat to world peace, just for the sake of spurious illusions of a pseudosovereignty, reminiscences of glorious men of bygone piracy, that ended and disappeared with the end and sunset of the empire forever and until eternity.

I greet the heroic struggle waged by the Argentine people and its army with bravery and steadfastness and we greet the martyrs fallen in defense of the land, waters and skies of the homeland against the barbarism of the 20th century.

[Signed] Col Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi

BRIEFS

JABIR MEETS PLO, DFLP OFFICIAL -- Tripoli, 28 May (JANA) -- Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander general of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, yesterday met with Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, member of the PLO Executive Committee and assistant secretary general of the DFLP [Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine]. [Text] [Tripoli JANA in English 0837 GMT 28 May 82 LD]

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN RETURNS FROM U.S. VISIT 28 MAY

LD282336 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant him victory, returned to the homeland tonight following an official working visit to the United States. His majesty was welcomed on arrival at Fez airport by His Royal Highness Amir Moulay Rashid; Prime Minister Maati Bouabid, members of the Cabinet; his majesty's adviser Ahmad Bensoudah; the king's general deputy at the Supreme Council; the acting doyen of the diplomatic corps; the U.S. charge d'affairs in Rabat; princes; the king's brothers-in-law; senior officers of the armed forces commands; the secretary general of the Islamic organization for education, culture and sciences, the governor of Fez and the mayor of Fez and other senior officials.

BOUCETTA DESCRIBES KING'S FOREIGN POLICY MESSAGES

LD012122 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Excerpts] M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, returned home today after delivering messages from King Hassan II to King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

At Mohamed V International Airport, Boucetta told the press: [Begin recording] I have visited King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and President Saddam Husayn and conveyed two messages from King Hassan II concerning the Middle East, developments in the Iraq-Iran war and other Arab and Islamic issues.

The king plays a continuous role in serving important Arab and Islamic causes, particularly with regard to the latest developments in the Middle East and the Palestine question, inter-Arab relations and the Iraq-Iran war. These issues prompted his majesty to hold consultations so that he may be fully acquainted with the developments taking place -- in view of his initiatives on the international level and on the level of the Arab League, the Islamic conference and the United Nations.

[Question] During your stay with the king in Washington, you said you intended to visit Cairo. Was Cairo one of the places you visited during your current tour?

[Answer] No, we did not visit Cairo. However, I am scheduled to visit Cairo within the framework of an African tour so that I can meet with Egyptian officials and explain our cause, the Sahara. Since the error committed by the OAU administrative secretary with regard to the so-called Saharan Democratic Arab Republic in violation of the law -- an act which placed the OAU in a difficult situation -- King Hassan II decided we should explain our cause in depth and in detail to all African countries including, of course, Egypt, which plays a basic role in this matter. I will explain our position on this question to the Egyptians. Naturally, if questions of inter-Arab or inter-Islamic relations are raised, we will discuss them and give our views as usual. [end recording]

SUDAN

NUMAYRI ARRIVES IN PORT SUDAN FROM CAIRO

JN011800 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1752 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Port Sudan, 1 Jun (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri arrived in Port Sudan today for a brief visit. The president made a brief working visit to Cairo, where he held talks with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on bilateral relations and the Iraq-Iran war.

President Numayri left Cairo at 1500 today. He was seen off at Cairo International Airport by President Mubarak and senior Egyptian officials.

TALKS WITH ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION BEGIN 27 MAY

JN281107 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Khartoum, 28 May (SUNA) -- The first round of talks between the Sudanese and Ethiopian sides began at People's Palace at 1830 yesterday. At the beginning of the session, Staff Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president and head of the Sudanese side to the talks, welcomed Taye Berhanu, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council in charge of the Foreign Relations Committee and head of the Ethiopian side. At-Tayyib said the historical ties binding the two brotherly countries will become stronger under the leadership of Presidents Numayri and Mengistu for the sake of the prosperity of the Sudanese and Ethiopian peoples.

Taye Berhanu thanked the Sudanese Government and its people for the warm welcome accorded the Ethiopian delegation. He also said the Sudanese and Ethiopian peoples share the same fate, adding that this visit comes within the framework of joint consultations and efforts in the interest of the two fraternal peoples.

Staff Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib and Taye Berhanu held a closed meeting during which they dealt with bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern. They also agreed to resume the talks at People's Palace at 1830 today.

It is worth mentioning that the Sudanese delegation comprises Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Hashim 'Uthman, Sudanese Ambassador to Ethiopia Mirghani Sulayman and a number of senior officials. The Ethiopian delegation comprises Col Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and minister of public and national security; Getachew Kibret, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and minister of law and justice; and a number of senior officials.

28 May Session

JN291122 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Khartoum, 29 May (SUNA) -- The Sudanese and Ethiopian sides resumed talks at People's Palace last night. The Sudanese side was headed by First Vice President Staff Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, while the Ethiopian side was headed by Taye Berhanu, member of the Provisional Military Committee.

The two sides discussed the progress of bilateral relations, emphasizing security and border issues. Staff Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib submitted a Sudanese paper containing a comprehensive review and assessment of Sudanese-Ethiopian relations during the past 3 years, while the head of the Ethiopian delegation submitted a similar paper. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the development of relations. The two sides will resume their talks on Saturday morning.

30 May Conclusion

JN311141 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1008 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Khartoum, 31 May (SUNA) -- The Sudanese and Ethiopian sides concluded their talks here last night at People's Palace. Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, vice president, head of state security and head of the Sudanese side to the talks, and Taye Berhanu, member of the executive committee of the Ethiopian labor party and of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and official in charge of foreign affairs in the council, signed the final statement on the 4-day meetings.

In a speech following the signing of the statement, Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib welcomed the Ethiopian delegation and noted that the meetings were concluded after 4 days of continuous talks during which the security and stability of Sudan and Ethiopia were tackled clearly and frankly. He said the fruitful talks, good intentions and sincere aims led to good results in the interest of the Sudanese and Ethiopian peoples. These results, he said, will be reflected in bilateral relations.

Major General at-Tayyib said President Numayri's meeting with the Ethiopian delegation on its arrival and after the talks concluded, shows the close ties between the Ethiopian and Sudanese peoples and the strong relationship between Presidents Numayri and Mengistu.

Major General at-Tayyib assured the head and members of the Ethiopian delegation that what was agreed on and signed will be carried out faithfully and sincerely by the Sudanese side. He pointed out that the committee agreed during the talks that it must immediately begin its work to form general ideas on its work and the work of the subcommittees. At-Tayyib wished the Ethiopian people progress and prosperity and wished its leaders continued good health and success.

Taye Berhanu, head of the Ethiopian side, referred to strong Sudanese-Ethiopian relations under the leadership of Presidents Numayri and Mengistu and to the success of the 4-day talks, which were crowned by the signing of an agreement which, he said, will be interpreted into action upon his return to Ethiopia.

The head of the Ethiopian delegation thanked the Sudanese Government and people in his name and on behalf of the Ethiopian delegation for the warm hospitality accorded them and said he hoped they will be able to offer the same hospitality to the Sudanese delegation that will be visiting Addis Ababa in 2 weeks. The Ethiopian official said there will be no foreign interference in fraternal Sudanese-Ethiopian relations.

Press Statement

JN311850 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1740 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Khartoum, 31 May (SUNA) -- The following press statement was issued today on the Sudanese-Ethiopian talks:

At the kind invitation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, a ranking Ethiopian delegation headed by Comrade Taye Berhanu, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, official in charge of foreign affairs and member of the executive committee of the Ethiopian labor party, visited Sudan 27-30 May 1982.

During its stay in Sudan, the Ethiopian delegation met with His Excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, SSU chairman and supreme commander of the people's armed forces, and delivered a message from Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, member of the organizational committee of the Ethiopian labor party and commander in chief of the revolutionay army of socialist Ethiopia, to His Excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri.

The Ethiopian delegation headed by Comrade Taye Burhanu, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, official in charge of foreign relations and member of the organizational committee of the Ethiopian labor party, held intensive and constructive talks with the Sudanese delegation headed by Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president and head of the State Security Department. The talks were held in an atmosphere of amity and understanding, thus reflecting the bonds of brotherhood between the two neighboring people in the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and socialist Ethiopia.

The two sides stressed their determination to promote relations of understanding and good neighborliness, to work for their constant improvement, to eliminate all obstacles that hamper the two countries' relations and more specifically, to suspend all facilities used by secessionists, opposition members, elements working to disrupt stability or individuals working against any of the two countries and to expel groups or individuals seeking harm the other neighboring country in any way whatsoever to impede the two governments' achieving constructive cooperation in the two peoples' interest. To this end, the two sides agreed to continue respecting the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and the noninterference in each other's domestic affairs.

Comrade Taye Berhanu expressed thanks and appreciation to the Sudanese Government and people for the brotherly welcome and hospitality he and his accompanying delegation were accorded during their stay in Khartoum.

Issued in Khartoum on Sunday, 30 May 1982

MEETING WITH KENYA ENDS; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

EA251206 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Kenya and Sudan yesterday concluded their fifth interministerial consultative committee in Khartoum and reaffirmed their support for the struggle of the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO.

In a joint communique issued after their 4-day meeting, the two countries condemned racist South Africa for intimidating and frustrating the efforts of the nationalist movement in Namibia and pledged to give all support to SWAPO until freedom is finally won.

On Chad, the meeting endorsed the efforts being made by the current OAU chairman, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, to solve the conflict.

Kenya and Sudan appealed for a peaceful solution to the current war between Iran and Iraq, saying the war was detrimental to the interests of the warring nations and the world at large.

The next meeting of the two nations is expected to be held in Nairobi next year.

TUNISIA

CHEYSSON HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, DEPARTS

LD011430 Algiers APS in English 1151 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Tunis, 1 Jun (APS) -- France Minister of External Relations Mr Claude Cheysson stated yesterday in Tunis that France is favourable to peace in the world, particularly in the Middle East and the Gulf region.

During a press conference given before his departure to Tripoli, Mr Cheysson said that the European Council which is to meet in June, could reconsider its position before the Palestinian question, taking into account the new [words indistinct] precising furthermore principles stated in Venice declaration. In this regard, the French minister declared his opinion on the Palestinian people's right to an independent state whose legitimate representative is the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

He also expressed his concern before the hostility in the Gulf region.

FRENCH DEFENSE OFFICIAL ENDS 2-DAY VISIT

PM281047 Tunis L'ACTION in French 23 May 82 p 6

[Text] Georges Lemoine, French secretary of state for defense, left Tunis early yesterday afternoon at the end of a 2-day official visit.

Shortly before his departure from Tunis-Carthage International Airport, Georges Lemoine said: "We came to conduct with our Tunisian counterparts a broad exchange of views on the programs currently under discussion." "We are now entirely within the framework that we both set," he added, "and my impression is that matters will take shape very rapidly."

Asked about France's role in Africa, the French secretary of state emphasized that the French Government in no way wants France to appear as the policeman of Africa.

Recalling President Mitterrand's stand with respect to Tunisia, Georges Lemoine specified that this stand far from being recent, requires that France be committed to respect for the sovereignty and independence of the countries with which it maintains relations of friendship and historical ties.

"We also should give these countries," he added, "the capacity to ensure effectively their independence and sovereignty." "This is also," Lemoine concluded, "the significance of a number of cooperation agreements concluded with these countries, especially in the military field."

The French secretary of state for defense was seen off by the minister of national defense, Slaheddine Baly, and the French ambassador in Tunis, Pierre Hunt.

INFORMATION MINISTER ON ARAB POLICY POSITION

LD281958 Kuwait KUNA in English 1704 GMT 28 May 82

[By Nabil Baradie]

[Text] Tunis, 28 May (KUNA) — Tunisian Information Minister Tahar Belkhojda ruled out possibilities that Iran will expand its war with Iraq.

"I believe the Iranians are intelligent enough not to expand the war zone with Iraq because that will involve Tehran in a situation difficult to sort out," he told KUNA in an exclusive interview.

Belkhojda said the states of the region "are more capable than others in settling the dispute" between Iraq and Iran which engaged in a 20-month-old war that claimed thousands of lives on both sides. He denied foreign press reports attributed to the Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi, accusing Syria of aiding Iran in its war with Iraq and Iran of receiving military assistance from Israel.

Tunisia's position is one of "moderation" and non-involvement in inter-rivalries and escalation of friction between the Arab states, he said. Tunis is the seat of the Arab League and is, as such, not in a position to become party to any dispute between the Arab states, he said, adding that Tunisia's stand in case of Iranian invasion of Iraq will be in line with a collective Arab one.

Belkhojda denied reports that during his recent visit to Tunis the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal discussed with Tunisian officials the possibility of lifting the Arab embargo on Egypt following completion of Israeli withdrawal from Sinai last April. He said Prince Sa'ud's visit was "within the framework of continued consultations" between the kingdom and the North African Arab state on Arab and international issues of mutual concern.

He declined to say what Tunisia's position is regarding the circulating slogan for lifting of Arab sanctions on Egypt saying that such questions are settled within the Arab League.

The information minister declined comment on current reports of an imminent Cabinet reshuffle saying that appointment and removal of ministers is a privilege of the president of the republic.

CAMEROON

FRENCH TO EVACUATE NDJAMENA 'IF NECESSARY'

AB011206 Paris AFP in English 1126 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Yaounde, 1 June (AFP) -- Some 30 French soldiers arrived in Kousseri in the northern Cameroon on Sunday to help, if necessary, to evacuate French citizens living in the Chadian capital of Ndjamena, well-informed sources said here today.

The soldiers were first flown into the airport of Marqua, Cameroon, some 300 kms (187 miles) south of Kousseri, before going to Kousseri, a small border city separated from Ndjamena by the Chari River. The soldiers, who were equipped with inflatable boats, were to guarantee if need be the evacuation of French Embassy personnel and the estimated 150 French citizens in the Chadian capital.

Chadian Government troops have taken up positions to prevent Hissein Habre's rebel forces from entering the capital.

CHAD

FAN CAPTURES ATI 31 MAY; MASSAQUET FALL DENIED

AB011221 Paris AFP in French 1159 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 1 Jun (AFP) --Ati, 400 km to the east of Ndjamena, joined Hissein Habre's FAN on Sunday evening, informed sources in the Chadian capital stated today.

"Only one platoon of government forces was stationed in the town -- for several days now, the majority of troops had been stationed 50 km from Ati at the request of the OAU peacekeeping forces," the same sources explained.

Chadian authorities also admitted that Moussoro, Mao and Massakory came under FAN control without any fighting. They, however, denied that Massaquet, about 80 km north of Ndjamena, has fallen to Hissein Habre. This denial was confirmed by diplomatic sources in the Chadian capital. "Government soldiers are in Massaquet to oppose the possible arrival of Hissein Habre's men," official sources again indicated. They stressed that President Goukouni Oueddei went to Massaquet and Douguia on Saturday to inspect government troops stationed there.

NDJAMENA RESIDENTS FLEE, 'FEAR NEW FIGHTING'

AB011306 Paris AFP in English 1250 GMT 1 Jun 82

[By Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Ndjamena, Chad, 1 June (AFP) -- The population of Ndjamena was fleeing by the hundred today, mostly for the south of the country, for fear of imminent new fighting for the capital of Chad, which has already seen two civil wars since February 1979.

The fear of war is evident, as much in the most deprived quarters as among managerial staff and civil servants or the foreign population, for the most part French, who had returned to Ndjamena over the past few months.

Among the local people, the fear is above all of retaliatory action against them. The murders of those who had served other factions on February 12 1979, when the first battle for the capital broke out, have not been forgotten.

People here believe a new war in Ndjamena is inevitable and say they are ready to accept it, in order finally to find a solution for lasting peace. They also believe the fighting will be brief and thus less bloody this time.

Several trucks loaded with people and their belongings set out on the road to the southern towns of Moundo and Sarh today, and the rate of departures was expected to accelerate. Others have fled into the bushland around the town, not wanting to go too far because they have only just recently rebuilt their homes or re-opened their businesses, and fear losing all once again.

Those who have fled across the nearby border to Cameroon have been unable to stay in Kousseri, on the far bank of the Chari River opposite Ndjamena, to which nearly 60,000 Chadians have fled over the last two years. The authorities in Cameroon are now insisting that new refugees go to Poli, 600 km (375 miles) further south, where they are being received in a camp with the help of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

The first departures have not so far affected daily life in Ndjamena, however. The well-stocked market remains lively, for example. But there are worries among the local people over the infiltration of numerous sympathisers of Mr Habre's forces into Ndjamena. They fear an uprising by these elements when the FAN approach. Military police yesterday set up roadblocks on access roads to the capital, thoroughly searching vehicles to prevent arms being smuggled in.

FROLINAT LEADER DENOUNCES LIBYAN 'INTERVENTION'

AB011411 Paris AFP in French 1253 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Lagos, 1 Jun (AFP) -- Hadjaro Senoussi, secretary general of Frolinat-Fundamental, today in Lagos denounced the "foreign military interventions" in the Chadian conflict.

In an interview with AFP, Senoussi accused Libya of "intervention" in Chad. He cited as proof the presence of "Algerian military personnel" and the willingness of the Confrontation and Steadfastness Front (Algeria, Libya, Syria, South Yemen and the PLO) and the "progressive" states of the OAU, which according to him are "Libya's instruments," to support President Goukouni Oueddei of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad.

Mr Senoussi emphasized that Frolinat-Fundamental "rejects every military solution" and accuses the leaders of the armed factions of being the only people responsible for the current "tragedy" of the Chadian people. According to the secretary general, Frolinat-Fundamental remains convinced that "the Lagos agreements and the Lome and Nairobi resolutions -- specifically calling for negotiations among the factions -- constitute the real basis for the settlement of the Chadian crisis."

Questioned on the nomination of Djidingar Dono Ngardoum as the prime minister of Chad, Senoussi replied that the former is "respected both in the north and in the south," but his neutrality runs the risk of being transformed into a "weakness" because he has "no power over the factions and, in fact, the Council of State, created in early May, is administering everything."

ZAIRE

DISSIDENT SOURCES SAY SEVEN MP'S ARRESTED

AB020738 Paris AFP in English 0715 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Brussels, 2 June (AFP) -- Seven opposition members of Parliament in Zaire were arrested last Thursday and are being detained in Makala prison in Kinshasa, a source close to Zairian dissidents said here Tuesday.

The seven were among the 13 founders of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress, the source said. The other six founders of the party have been held in prison since their arrest on March 12, the source said.

AZAP COMMENTARY DELCARES NATION 'NOT FOR SALE'

AB011253 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0910 GMT 1 Jun 82

[AZAP commentary: "Mobilized Behind the Leader To Win"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Jun (AZAP) -- On Saturday, MPR militants organized marches in favor of the action of the leader of the revolution. They praised his political courage and assured him of their unflinching support for all his actions.

In this way, they responded to the call of the party's Executive Council to denounce interference in our internal affairs and the arrogance of Arab countries who think Zaire would will down and betray its conscience for a handful of petrodollars. For us, Zaire is worth more than that -- its immense potentialities prove it -- and it is certainly not for sale. It is a worthy country, a country that knows the price of liberty, having fought relentlessly since its independence against all attempts of recolonization in all its forms from both the East and the West. The people of Zaire are ready to preserve this liberty under all circumstances and at whatever cost because they consider it to be their most precious conquest. As an eminent African politician said, "we prefer poverty in liberty to wealth in slavery."

The Saturday demonstration was the most eloquent testimony to the capacity of the MPR militants to mobilize to counter arrogance and external threats and to defend the achievements of revolution imperturbably led by leader Mobutu Sese Seko. It is also supplementary proof of the readiness of the Zairian people to remain united around their leader whom, as the governor of the City of Kinshasa would say, the very people who cannot defeat their enemy, the Jewish state, want to stain.

The lesson we MPR militants can draw from the negative reactions of Arab countries to Zaire's decision to restore relations with Israel is that we must double our vigilance because we know that in spite of the principles of international law, universally accepted in relations among states, some states newly rich in petrodollars and completely dominated by this bad master money, specialized in financing subversion. We therefore need to counter this threat with revolutionary vigilance at all costs.

Strengthened by the teachings of the leader, armed with an unflinching belief in final victory and mobilized like a single person behind their leader, the MPR militants will stand firm before every obstacle and demystify all enemies who would try to destroy the invaluable achievements of the Mobutu revolution. After all, the dog barks, but the caravan passes.

BENIN

SAUDI PRINCE ARRIVES ON 48-HOUR WORKING VISIT

AB311227 Paris AFP in French 1022 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Cotonou, 31 May (AFP) -- Prince Muhammad al-Faysal Al Sa'ud, president of the Islamic Investment Company, arrived in Cotonou from Jidda yesterday at the head of an important delegation for a 48-hour working visit to Benin.

Responding to reporters' questions upon arrival, Muhammad al-Faysal Al Sa-ud said this visit marks an important stage in relations among developing countries and falls within the framework of Arab-African cooperation.

During the visit, a draft agreement will be signed on $30 million in aid to the Republic of Benin. Out of this amount, $10-$20 million might be used for the establishment of an investment bank affiliated with the Islamic Investment Bank.

Prince Muhammad al-Faysal Al Sa'ud will be received today in audience by the foreign affairs, plan, industry, mines and energy and information ministers. The prince and his delegation will leavy early tomorrow afternoon for Senegal and the Ivory Coast.

IVORY COAST

PRESIDENT RECEIVES ANGOLAN, ALGERIAN ENVOYS

AB012118 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] At his private residence in Cocody this morning, the president received in audience special envoys from Angola and Algeria.

After the audience, Venancio da Silva Moura, Angolan deputy foreign affairs minister, told newsmen that the talks centered on southern Africa, particularly the Angola-South Africa border.

[Begin Venancio da Silva Moura recording] Generally speaking, our talks fell within the framework of efforts to strengthen relations between our two peoples and governments. I have come to brief Ivorian officials -- particularly His Excellency President Houphouet-Boigny -- on the situation prevailing in the south of our continent, particularly in the south of our country. The acts of aggression of racist South Africa are continuing (?because of) our full support of the liberation struggle of the brother people of Namibia. South Africa thus is continuing its aggression against the frontline states, Angola in particular. As you know, Angola and Namibia have about 1,500 km of common border.

With regard to bilateral relations, our visit is an effort by our government to ensure that ways and means will be found to strengthen our economic and commercial cooperation in every possible area. I want to tell you that the audience with the president was very cordial. His knowledge of our history -- the history of Africa -- and his experience with African problems can still benefit us. [end recording]

Immediately after the audience with the Angolan envoy, the head of state received (Messi Aziz Bitouni), member of the FLN Central Committee. He delivered a message from his president, Chadli Bendjedid, to President Houphouet-Boigny. After the audience, (Bitouni) said it is always interesting to meet with President Houphouet-Boigny because one can learn a lot from him.

[Begin (Bitouni) recording] Our visit falls within the framework of the friendly relations between the Ivory Coast and Algeria, between our two presidents who hold frequent consultations on African and bilateral issues. You know that the Ivory Coast is Algeria's main trading partner in Africa. Within the framework of South-South cooperation, our cooperation will be an example to our entire continent. My visit is also aimed at strengthening and consolidating our relations which can be described as exemplary. It must not be forgotten that President Felix Houphouet-Boigny is the dean of African heads of state. So whenever we come to consult with him, such consultations are beneficial to Africa. [end recording]

LIBERIA

DOE NOT TO ATTEND LIBYA SUMMIT OVER SDAR ISSUE

AB011917 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Head of State of Liberia and Chairman of the People's Redemption Council, CIC [Commander in Chief] Samuel K. Doe has declared that Liberia will not attend the [word indistinct] OAU summit in Tripoli, Libya, if the issue of the Western Sahara is not resolved. In a release from the Executive Mansion today, CIC Doe emphasized that it is the responsibility of the current chairman to convene an extraordinary summit of heads of state and government of the OAU to seek a lasting solution to the Polisario issue. CIC Doe noted that further procrastination on the issue by the OAU will certainly have a damaging effect on the future progress of our organization. The Liberian head of state further implored other African leaders to bring pressure to bear on the current chairman of the organization to call a special session of the OAU on the Polisario question.

Meanwhile, it is the view of the Liberian leader that the Polisario Front should refrain from attending meetings of the OAU until a solution is found to the problem. CIC Doe noted that the presence of a representative at such meetings only served to disrupt the smooth proceedings of the organization.

NIGERIA

SENATE APPROVES EXTENSION OF CHAD FORCE TROOPS

AB011900 Lagos NAN in English 1730 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Lagos, 1 Jun (NAN) -- The Senate today approved the extension of the participation of Nigerian troops in the Organization of African Unity (OAU) peacekeeping force in Chad to July 31, following the expiration of the Senate mandate on May 30.

The approval followed a letter from President Shehu Shagari yesterday asking the Senate to extend the mandate for the deployment of the Nigerian troops in Chad to one month beyond the end of the OAU peacekeeping effort in Chad, that is, to extend the mandate to 31st July, 1982.

In asking for the extension, Alhaji Shehu said that he was advised that the evacuation of the Nigerian troops would take about four weeks to accomplish, adding that he was confident that the evacuation would be completed within the period asked for.

Contributing to the debate on the issue, Senator David Dafinone, NPN [National Party of Nigeria] Bendel, urged the Senate to do its duty by granting the presidents request.

Late last year, the Senate approved a six-month mandate for the troops participation as part of Nigeria's contribution to the OAU peacekeeping effort.

ROMANIA SEEKS COOPERATION WITH CROSS RIVER STATE

AB271758 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] The Romanian Government has indicated its intention to enter into cooperation agreement with the Cross River State Government in the fields of agriculture, water resources and irrigation development. The Romanian ambassador to Nigeria, Dr Vasile Chivulescu, made this known when he paid a courtesy call on Governor Clement Isong in his office. Dr Chivulescu stated that in spite of worldwide economic crisis, the Romanian Government is ready to enter into economic development agreement with any state in Nigeria. He thanked the state government for the assistance it has so far extended to the (Sol Serum) wood industry.

Responding, Dr Clement Isong expressed profound gratitude to the Romanian Government for choosing the state as their first port of call in seeking cooperation in development.

SENEGAL

OFFICIALS MEET WITH INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AB281516 Paris AFP in English 1452 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Dakar, May 28 (AFP) -- Indonesia Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja had a meeting here today with Senegal's prime minister, Habib Thiam.

Mr. Mokhtar, who arrived here yesterday on a three-day visit, also had a first round of discussions with his Senegalese opposite number, Mustapha Niasse. An informed source said their talks centered on bilateral relations, Africa, and the world situation.

At a lunch given for Mr. Mokhtar, Mr. Niasse said the opening of an Indonesian Embassy in Dakar would enable the two countries to step up their exchanges.

Mr. Mokhtar said he welcomed the opening shortly of an Indonesian Embassy here, and invited Mr. Niasse to visit Indonesia.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONDEMNS ZAIRE-ISRAEL TIES

AB251923 Paris AFP in French 1823 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Dakar, 25 May (AFP) -- In a statement to newsmen in Dakar on Tuesday, the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS -- opposition labor party) "strongly condemned" the resumption of diplomatic relations between Zaire and Israel and deplored the silence of most African states over this senseless act.

The PDS states that Zaire's decision to resume relations with Israel is a serious blow to Arab-African solidarity and should be seen by all supporters of African unity as a deliberate act to sabotage the OAU.

ANGOLA

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR HAVANA MEETING

AB291140 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Paulo Jorge left Luanda early this morning for Havana to participate in the meeting of the Coordination Bureau of nonaligned countries. This meeting will be the last preparatory session for the movement's summit to take place in Baghdad, Iraq, in August.

After the Havana conference, Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister Paulo Jorge will go to New York to participate in the second UN session on disarmament.

CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS BENGUELA PROVINCE

AB272001 Luanda ANGOP in French 1810 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Benguela, 27 May (ANGOP) -- A delegation from the Department of Revolutionary Orientation of the Cuban Communist Party led by Lazara Rodriguez began a 2-day visit to Benguela Province yesterday.

The visit falls within the framework of the exchange of experience between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Cuban Communist Party, with the goal of strengthening ties of cooperation between the two governments in information. As a matter of fact, a working session was held last night on the installation of the regional transmitter of the national radio at Lobito and the Kilamba newspaper house. The leader of the Cuban delegation presided over a debate with the information service personnel in that province.

COMOROS

PRESIDENT PARDONS FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER

AB310736 Paris AFP in English 0712 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Moroni, Comoro Islands, 31 May (AFP) -- Jailed former Foreign Minister Mouzaoir Abdallah was pardoned here over the weekend by Comoran President Ahmed Abdallah. Mr Abdallah served under president Ali Soilih, who was overthrown in May 1978.

MOZAMBIQUE

PRESIDENT MACHEL RETURNS FROM CARIBBEAN TOUR

LD292016 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 May 82

[Summary] President Machel returned to Maputo this evening after visiting Nicaragua, Grenada and Cuba. On his return to Maputo, he made a stopover in Cape Verde, where he met with President Aristides Pereira.

MINISTER DESCRIBES COOPERATION WITH CUBA

EA311206 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Cooperation between Mozambique and Cuba will include sugar production, fisheries, citrus fruits, animal husbandry, timber, construction and scientific research.

These details were defined during President Samora Machel's recent visit to that Latin American country. The two countries also agreed on procedures for setting up joint enterprises.

Rui Lousa, minister of posts, telecommunications and civil aviation, who took part in the presidential visit to Cuba, told the national news media that Cuba is now carrying out development projects and undertaking feasibility studies in a number of economic sectors — animal husbandry, construction, fisheries, shipbuilding, sugar industry, cement, citrus fruits and tobacco in Mozambique.

Referring to the agreements signed between the two countries, Rui Lousa stressed the air transport agreement. According to him, an air link will soon be established between Maputo and Havana.

NAMIBIA

STRIKES AGAINST SWAPO CONCENTRATIONS CITED

CA311128 Johannesburg International Service in English 0500 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] The success of the preemptive strikes by the security forces against SWAPO concentrations in southern Angola has forced the insurgents to stay on the move.

A senior defense force officer told our military correspondent in an interview at Oshakati that the various SWAPO headquarters were moving around in the bush as they were in constant danger of attack and their infrastructure has already been destroyed. Although small groups of insurgents were still crossing the border into Ovambo and the Kaokoveld their activities were curtailed as they had to carry their weapons and provisions over long distances because of the harassment by the security forces. The spokesman said that the terrorist were finding it increasingly difficult to gain a foothold in Ovambo as the local population was turning against them. One of the reasons for this was the number of civilians killed or maimed in landmine explosions. Sabotage by the insurgents was declining but the laying of mines and the intimidation of local headmen were continuing. One of the main problems in detecting terrorists was the fact that they mingled with the local population during the day and only emerged in uniform after dark.

SWAPO PROGRAM: WALVIS BAY IS NATO NAVAL BASE

EA011320 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 31 May 82

[SWAPO program]

[Excerpt] The Reagan administration and its NATO partners are utilizing strategically convenient military bases in Namibia and South Africa. The Namibian port of Walvis Bay, which was annexed by the Pretoria racist regime by orders from Washington, has been turned into a naval base of the racist South Africa and the imperialist NATO countries.

SOUTH AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE RESISTANCE CITES GOVERNMENT OFFENSIVE

CA011032 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] A spokesman for the Mozambique Resistance Movement has confirmed that thousands of Mozambique Government troops have launched a major offensive against resistance positions in the Manica Province. He says battles are raging on both sides of the route between the Mozambique port of Beira and Mutari, formerly Umtali, on the eastern side of Zimbabwe.

The Mozambique troops have air force and artillery backing. Three thousand Mozambique troops were last week moved to Beira to take part in the campaign and aobut 3,000 former ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army] bush fighters of the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Mugabe are also in Mozambique.

Commentary on Offensive, MNR

LD012054 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The large-scale ground and air offensive launched by the Mozambique authorities with the assistance of Tanzanian and Zimbabwean troops against the Mozambique National Resistance [MNR] Movement is indicative of concern over the successes which this group has achieved against the country's Marxist-inclined rulers. There is not a great deal of public knowledge available about this movement, which has been causing trouble for Frelimo since 1977. The leaders of the movement claim that they have under their command 12,000 men, half of whom are armed and active in the field. At the same time, reports filtered through of thousands of Frelimo troops defecting to the resistance movement, the reasons being disillusionment with the performance of the government.

The founding leader of the resistance movement, Mr Andre Matsangai, who was killed during a battle in 1979, and the present leader, Afonso Dlacama, were both senior officers in the Frelimo defense force. They defected, they said, because it had become clear to them that Frelimo was being dominated by white Marxists belonging to the Portuguese and South African Communist Parties.

The resistance movement's radio station, known as the Voice of Free Africa, declared at the end of last year that the movement was aiming at eliminating communist systems in Mozambique and that it wanted to introduce a government of conciliation that would organize a free election. In addition, Frelimo's nationalization program would be reviewed and Mozambique would introduce a system of free enterprise in which private initiative would play the paramount role.

And indeed, the activities of the movement, stretching from Cabora Bassa in the north to Maputo in the south, have been virtually as impressive as those of UNITA in Angola. The only Mozambique rail link which is reasonably safe is that with South Africa, while the Maputo and Beira link to Zimbabwe and Malawi is sabotaged regularly and put out of action. In Beira $16 million worth of damage has been caused to fuel tanks and in Maputo an ore-loading installation has been destroyed. The petrol pipeline from Beira to Zimbabwe is sabotaged regularly and has not been operational since its construction. In the past few years Cabora Bassa power to South Africa has been interrupted frequently by acts of sabotage and during this period full power supplies were received for only 6 months. Mozambique depends on these rail and power links for valuable foreign exchange and thus the latest efforts have been launched to curtail the activities of the resistance movement.

CHANGE OF STATUS FOR THABA N'CHU DENIED

MB281303 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1115 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] The government has denied reports that Thaba N'chu in the Free State will be incorporated into a black homeland. The minister of cooperation and development, Dr Koornhof, said during the debate on an amendment to legislation on development and cooperation that uncertainty is created by reports of this nature and that relations are thus being soiled.

Dr Koornhof said that the commission of cooperation and development has taken notice of a referendum among the white inhabitants of Thaba N'chu about the possibility of incorporating this area in Bophutatswana or Qua-Qua. Although the commission has investigated the matter, witnesses in the matter would not be heard. The commission will visit Thaba N'chu next month, but it is not sure whether it will have the opportunity to hear witnesses.

ZIMBABWE

MUNANGAGWE: SOUTH AFRICA LOOKING FOR WAR EXCUSE

MB271045 Umtata Transkei Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] South Africa is looking for an excuse for a war against Zimbabwe. So says top Zimbabwe Government aide Emmerson Munangagwe. Munangagwe says South African soldiers had last week opened fire across the Limpopo River and killed a Zimbabwean woman. He said at about the same time, a group of soliders had crossed the river and abducted a number of Zimbabwean women, but later released them.

Munangagwe said that South Afirca wanted Zimbabwe to retaliate for the incidents so that there could be an excuse for war. The South African Defense Force hasn't commented on the allegations. It says the Zimbabwe Government should deal with the matter through normal diplomatic channels.

COURT CONSIDERS LETTING NKOMO AIDES SEE LAWYERS

AB271937 Paris AFP in English 1847 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Harare, 27 May (AFP) -- The high court here is considering a request that minority leader Joshua Nkomo's two top military leaders, who have been in jail since March 10 for alleged involvement in illegally caching weapons, should be permitted to see their lawyers.

The two men -- Lieutenant-General Lookout Masuku, deputy commander of the Zimbabwe National Army, and Dumiso Dabengwa, the former head of Mr Nkomo's guerrilla army, ZIPRA -- were arrested under the emergency powers act in connection with the large stores of arms found on properties owned by Mr Nkomo's party.

Since March 26 the two men have been prevented from seeing their attorneys, by an order under the emergency power act, a law promulgated by the previous white minority-rule Rhodesian regime. The request to see the attorneys was made on behalf of the two men's wives, who said that it was a "basic right" for a detained person to be able to meet with his lawyer.

Opposing the application, the state attorneys lawyer said the two former ZIPRA leaders are not entitled to see their lawyers because they have not yet been formally charged.